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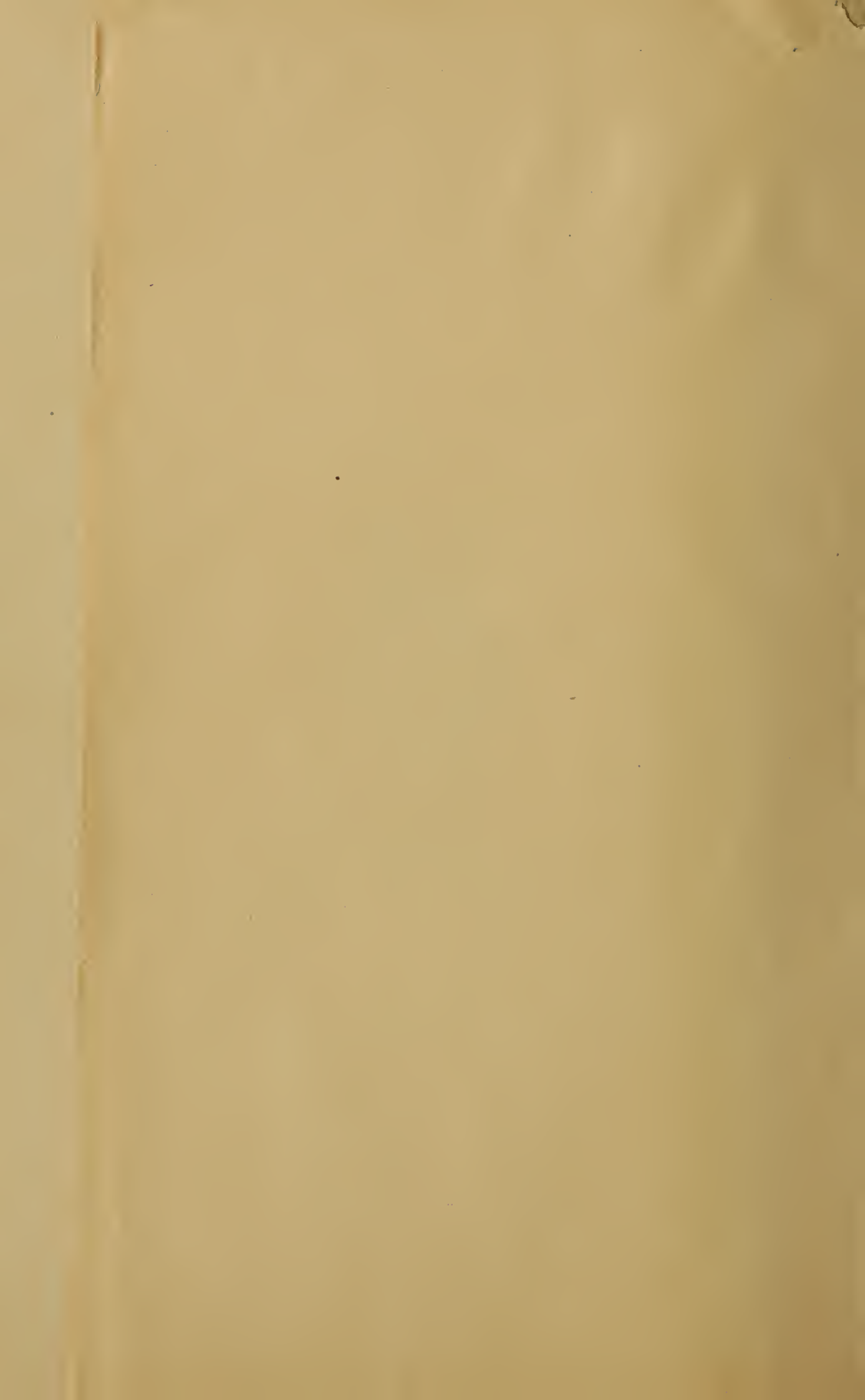
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OREGON AS IT IS.

PUBLISHED

FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION

BY THE

STATE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE,

CONTAINING

ACCURATE AND TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION FOR THOSE SEEKING
NEW HOMES IN A MILD AND HEALTHFUL CLIMATE, OR THE
BEST FIELDS FOR THE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.

PORTLAND, MAY, 1886.

PORTLAND, OREGON:

THE LEWIS & DRYDEN PRINTING CO., FIRST AND ASH STREETS.

1886.

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PREFACE.

The Secretary of the Board has, in the preparation of this volume, availed himself of every means within his reach in order to show the advantages of this great and growing state, but in it all has "stuck to his text," "Oregon as it is," giving facts that can be substantiated at a moment's notice.

To all wishing to live and labor in a mild and healthy climate, and enjoy the pleasures and blessings which come from the rightful possession of splendid farming and stock lands, safe and profitable investments for capital, good society, schools, churches and kindred advantages, a cordial welcome is extended.

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OREGON AS IT IS.

Naturally enough, men will think well and write well of their own commonwealth, and chosen home; and it is just as natural, that when a stranger to Oregon takes up this little book, his first thought will be about the degree of allowance to be made for the statements set forth. But this statement is intended, as its title intimates, to set forth the truth about Oregon. It is in no sense a "boom" edition, save as easily substantiated facts and truth, serve to advance the interests of Oregon. It has been published to meet the wide-reaching demand for authenticated information about this state; information that shall be full, right to the point, practical; that will convey to all who may desire a new home, or a location for some valuable industry here, a correct idea of the inducements which Oregon offers. There is nothing expedient or honest in overwrought or highly-colored statements regarding this, or any other State, as an immigration field. Oregon has nothing to lose, and all to gain, by a close, scrutinizing investigation of what she has to offer, in the way of climate, soil, general productions, social advantages, schools, church interests and kindred things. The inducements offered, as well as the pre-eminent advantages set forth, ought to be sufficient to influence the agriculturist, stock-raiser, the merchant, mechanic and capitalist, toward our borders.

Within the immense area of 96,000 square miles, all desirability is held; nearly every interest is embraced; the agricultural factor is almost limitless, and for the investment of capital, and pluck and energy, the field in Oregon is just now golden with opportunity.

On farms the immigrant will find himself in a well peopled neighborhood, and within easy reach of all the comforts, conveniences, if not the elegancies, of the most refined civilization. Volumes might be written on the State of Oregon, if we should stop to speak of the thrift and enterprise of her towns and cities, as exhibited in the general and rapid growth of the State. The attractions of Oregon are just now exerting a strong influence over those who are looking for new homes, and the best fields for the investment of capital. It is the Shiloh land of the intending immigrant; the outpost of the Far West. Through her wonderful agricultural resources, as well as her natural and acquired advantages for the prosecution of all kinds of industrial pursuits; her mines, gold, silver, copper, iron and coal; her vast timber fields and wide-reaching stretches of stock range, Oregon has permanently advanced to a position which is a matter of pride and satisfaction to her citizens.

Having a Pacific Ocean coast line of about 300 miles as its western boundary, a width of 350 miles from east to west, 275 miles in extent from north to south, Oregon embraces an area of 60,000,000 acres of land. It is a vast domain crowded with the resources of an empire. It is a land of wonderful possibilities, for her valleys, both in extent and productiveness, are unmatched anywhere on the globe.

In the proportions of production to population, Oregon stands at the front in wheat, oats, and barley, and in the aggregate of all grains and of all food. The yield of wheat in '84 equalled a production of more than sixteen hundred pounds for each inhabitant of the State. In this, as in other elements of human food, Oregon is almost without a parallel. The possibilities of the future in the development of her latent or undeveloped wealth, are simply incalculable; almost beyond comprehension.

The great results of the past have been accomplished by industry, economy and enterprise, and while our people have looked to that which is measured by the word finance, they have not forgotten the social and domestic relations, or the moral and intellectual influences, all of which are evinced by the homes, the schools, churches and colleges found on every hand.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

From the tens of thousands of questions asked of us by mail, the following are here presented with their appropriate answers :

How many classes of land are open to settlement? (Two; government and railway.)

Is purchase money required in order to obtain government land? (Government lands are divided into four classes, Homestead, Pre-emption, Mineral and Timber Culture claims. The first and last named require no outlay of money except the small fee paid at the land office. The pre-emption claim requires purchase money.)

Explain the word Homestead? (The word homestead, as now applied in the United States, signifies a tract of land given away by the Government as a free gift forever, on the single condition that the person accepting the gift shall live upon the land and cultivate it, and make it his home for five years. Any citizen of the United States, who is the head of a family, or an unmarried person over the age of twenty-one years, is entitled to a homestead of 160 acres. Persons of foreign birth may avail themselves of the benefit of this law by declaring their intention to become citizens; and this they can do immediately after their arrival in this country. The Land Office fees are from \$16 to \$22, which must be paid at the time of filing the application. Within six months after filing his application at the Land Office the settler must commence living upon and improving the land, and thereafter for five years he must make this tract his actual home. A soldier who served not less than ninety days in the army during the late rebellion is required to live on the land five years, less the time he served in the army. At the expiration of five years, or within two years thereafter, on making proof at the Land Office by two competent witnesses that he has complied with all the requirements of the law, and paying an additional fee of from \$6 to \$12, he will receive from the Government a complete and absolute title to the land. If at any time after six months residence the homestead settler should desire to get a full title to his land, he can do so by making proof of settlement and cultivation up to date, and paying the Government price of \$1 25 or \$2 50 per acre for the land, according to location—that is within or without the boundary lines of railroad grants. Homesteads, until the issuing of the patents, are *free from taxation*.)

What is the Pre-emption law? (Any person qualified to take a homestead is also entitled to 160 acres under the pre-emption law—but not at the same time.—Within ninety days after settlement on the land he must file his application in the District Land Office where the land is located, which will cost \$3. But he must commence settlement before making his application. At any time after six months residence, and up to thirty months after filing his application, the settler may pay for the land at the rate of \$1 25 or \$2 50 an acre according to location, and receive his patent from the United States.)

What is meant by Timber Culture? (Under this law a quarter section, 160 acres, is allowed the qualified man or woman, resident or non-resident, who pays \$14 fees, and thereafter breaks or plows five acres the first year, cultivates it the second year, and plants to forest trees, cuttings or seeds the third year; and beginning the second year breaks another five acres, and cultivates and plants the third and fourth years. When he gets his ten acres—the lawful area—planted, he keeps the trees cultivated and in good growing condition for four years more, or eight years from date of his entry. If at that time he can show 6,750 healthy trees, he will be granted title on paying \$4 Land Office fees.)

How many Land Offices are there in Oregon and where located? (Five; they are located at Oregon City, Clackamas County, Oregon; Roseburg, Douglas County, Oregon; Lakeview, Lake County, Oregon; The Dalles, Wasco County, Oregon; La Grande, Union County, Oregon.)

How much government land can one person take? (He can obtain 160 acres in each of the three classes; 480 acres in all.)

Can he obtain all these claims at once? (By no means.)

Why? (Because the conditions under which he acquires the Pre-emption and Homestead claims require his actual settlement upon them, and it is of course impossible to live in more than one place at a time.)

How can a man obtain all of these claims in the most expeditious manner? (He may file applications for a Pre-emption and a Timber Culture tract at once, as the latter does not require actual residence; then after six months he may pay in full for his pre-emption and then immediately take and occupy a Homestead.)

Can I get government land in the vicinity of the railway or towns in your State? (There has always been more or less misapprehension among immigrants regarding government lands in this State, the general idea being that there are millions of acres of such lands lying in the valleys, and all of it is ready for the plow. This is an error. While it is true that there are some fine open rolling lands in Eastern Oregon, the Government land open for settlement, lies in the Cascade and Coast Range of mountains, or along the Columbia and small valleys and is more or less heavily timbered. Along the foothills there are some sections of government land denominated "brush land," and here and there in each quarter section a few acres of open land. This is true of the locality between Forest Grove and Astoria, on the Central grant—now forfeited;—it is true of some portions of Columbia County, Clackamas County, Washington County, Lane and Linn Counties, in Western Oregon. In the Southern portion of the State, in the Rogue River and Umpqua Valleys, in the Counties of Jackson and Josephine this land may be found. A part of this lies in the small valleys and along the streams. These tracts are not extensive, and a comparatively small proportion of the whole is available for immediate cultivation. It is possible for the immigrant to find now and then an excellent location on government land in the localities named here, under this heading, but it is a mistake to say that ten thousand immigrants can be so fortunate. If he must have government land, the new-comer will have to take his share of heavy or light timber land as is removed somewhat from the lines of transportation and towns. These claims will be very valuable by and by, and for the present will, if properly looked after, provide a good home for the immigrant family. But that "properly looked after" means much patience and industry. It is best that the new-comer should realize this truth from the start. Lands without timber will be found in Eastern Oregon. These are bunch grass lands, and along the Northern tier of Counties, Wasco, Umatilla, Morrow, Gilliam and Union, suitable for diversified farming. In the Southeastern portion of the State or what is known as the Klamath Country, the government lands are specially adapted to stock raising.)

Is there plenty of railway land to be had? (Plenty of it; some fine tracts of railway land along the line of the Oregon and California road in the Willamette Valley and in Southern Oregon. In Eastern Oregon these lands are chiefly in the hands of the Northern Pacific Company, and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.)

What is the expense of living compared with that in the East? (Answering in a general way, the necessary living expenses in cities and towns, including servant hire, are about ten per cent. greater than in the East. Of course the productions of Oregon, which are consumed at home, are as cheap as elsewhere. Hotel rates in the towns of the interior average \$1 per day for transient customers. Board and lodging by the week, about \$5 at the hotels; about \$4 00 at private houses. House rents in the small towns, are quite low. Good five-room houses, with some yard attached, can be had for from \$5 to \$10 per month. Farm hands command about \$25 per month, by the year's hire; harvest hands, \$1 75 to \$2 50 per day; house servants, about \$20 per month. For mechanics, the average is probably \$3 per day. For carpenters and shop hands, masons, \$5. Milch cows are worth about \$30 each. Horses average \$200 a span. As to the yield of Oregon productions, we take the report of the Government, actual figures furnished by the growers, and the estimates made by farmers, generally. Out of a dozen farmers interviewed, two had less than 24 bushels of wheat to the acre last year, 1884; four had 32 bushels and the others over 36 bushels to the acre. It is a common thing to have 38 and 40 and even 50 bushels of wheat to the acre. The Government makes the average nearly 23; oats, 45 to 85 bushels to the acre. It is not an infrequent thing to have a yield of 85 to 100 bushels of oats to the acre in the Willamette Valley. Oats from 5 to 8 feet high are common in this State. A good deal of this grain weighs 50 pounds to the bushels. Wheat raised in this State, weighs 64 pounds to the bushel. Barley yields on an average 26 to 28 bushels to the acre. Rye 20 to 28 bushels. Potatoes will average about 125 bushels, many farmers gather from 200 to 350 bushels. The growth of such things as squashes, pumpkins, turnips, sweet potatoes and the like is simply astonishing. Corn in Southern Oregon where it is grown as a crop, yields 65 to 75 bushels to the acre. The growth of the stalk is enormous; 12 feet being a very common height.)

What is your climate? (Mild and equable, winter and summer.)

Is your State well watered with running streams? (Yes.)

Is there plenty of timber? (Plenty of it in the mountains and foothills.)

On what terms can farms be rented, cash? (About \$1 75 per acre for cultivated soil.)

What grain rent? (One-third of crop.)

Have you free schools? (Yes.)

Amount per capita of public money? (\$2 25 and \$3.)

What do teachers get? (Males \$35 to \$80; females, \$30 to \$60.)

What minerals have you? (Gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, tin, zinc, cinnabar.)

What is your staple product? (Wheat.)

Hired help? (Male, \$15 to \$25 per month; female, \$3 50 to \$5 per week.)

Interest on money? (Eight per cent.)

Average price of wheat? (75 cents; oats, 30 cents.)
What is the cost of plowing? (\$1 75 an acre; rolling, 30 cents; harrowing, 30 cents: seed-
ing, 1½ bushels to acre; tax on cultivated land, from 18 to 30 mills.)
Do you summer fallow? (Yes.)
Average depth of plowing? (Six inches.)
Do you subsoil? (Not generally.)
Unavoidable losses on account of weather? (Very slight.)
Amount of hay per acre? (Clover, three to five tons; timothy, two or three tons; cost of
cutting, 50 cents per acre.)
Cost of dairy stock? (Common, \$25 to \$40.)
Cost of shearing sheep? (Seven cents per head.)
Does sheep industry pay? (Yes.)
What herds most profitable for wool? (Merino and Leicester.)
For mutton? (Southdowns.)
Average weight of fleece? (Six pounds.)
Price of wool? (15 to 25 cents.)
Method of wintering? (Mostly grass.)

A WEATHER BULLETIN,

OREGON CLIMATE BY COMPARISON.

In the mind of the intending settler, almost everything else relating to the State to which his eyes are
turned, is subordinate to the question of climate. With good and sufficient reasons, the citizen of
Oregon claims that in the matter of a healthy, even and attractive climate, his State will compare
more than favorably with the record made by any other in the Union. In order to present in a con-
cise and comprehensive way, these comparisons as made by the quite always correct and impartial
Signal Service Bureau, is the object of this bulletin. Following is a

SRATEMENT, Showing the Maximum, Minimum and Mean Temperatures of the below named
Stations of the Signal Service. U. S. Army, for November and Decem-
ber, 1885, and January and February, 1886.

STATIONS.	TEMPERATURE.											
	1885						1886					
	NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.			JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.		
	Max.	Min.	Mean	Max.	Min.	Mean	Max.	Min.	Mean	Max.	Min.	Mean
Cedar Keys, Fla.....	78.6	38.8	60.5	73.7	31.0	52.8	73.0	15.5	49.2	71.0	16.0	48.2
Jacksonville, Fla.....	81.2	36.4	61.3	76.0	32.2	53.3	71.9	15.3	50.7	71.0	16.3	49.8
Louisville, Ky.....	72.7	34.0	48.7	66.9	9.4	41.0	61.9	- 7.5	31.0	60.0	- 7.4	32.0
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	70.8	27.1	43.8	60.0	3.3	35.0	56.6	-12.4	25.4	57.4	-13.3	26.3
Cleveland, Ohio.....	68.3	22.1	40.8	61.4	2.7	31.5	53.6	- 9.0	23.1	53.4	- 9.1	24.2
Columbus, Ohio.....	69.2	22.9	40.9	60.2	.9	32.5	56.0	-10.8	23.8	57.0	-10.7	22.8
Philadelphia, Pa.....	71.0	28.8	45.0	60.1	14.8	36.7	58.1	3.9	29.4	59.2	- 3.8	28.6
Pittsburg, Pa.....	72.0	21.1	43.6	72.8	6.2	35.7	60.6	- 4.8	27.4	59.4	- 4.9	26.2
Moorhead, Minn.....	45.9	5.0	27.8	42.8	-20.2	15.3	32.1	-39.8	- 6.9	32.2	-38.4	- 6.4
Saint Paul, Minn.....	52.7	17.2	33.3	51.6	-17.9	21.1	30.0	-33.9	4.1	30.0	-33.9	4.0
Des Moines, Iowa.....	66.3	21.4	39.2	55.9	- 3.0	28.4	36.6	-24.0	10.9	37.2	-28.0	-11.2
La Crosse, Wis.....	58.0	20.8	38.0	53.0	- 9.5	26.3	36.7	-25.6	12.6	37.2	-26.6	-11.5
Milwaukee, Wis.....	59.8	22.5	37.5	47.1	-11.0	26.3	45.1	-21.8	15.8	45.2	-22.9	14.4
Detroit, Mich.....	67.1	28.9	42.1	54.8	.7	32.9	55.1	- 3.5	24.7	56.2	- 3.7	24.9
Marquette, Mich.....	50.0	23.3	34.3	48.1	- 8.2	23.4	35.4	-17.8	13.8	36.2	35.4	12.6
Dodge City, Kan.....	75.5	21.2	45.2	70.0	1.5	36.6	44.0	-16.2	16.5	41.2	-16.4	16.4
Leavenworth, Kan.....	75.5	26.0	43.5	57.2	2.0	32.8	45.5	-20.5	14.4	44.2	-21.4	13.9
Bismarck, Dak.....	50.6	10.0	30.8	53.0	-10.8	23.2	39.4	-36.9	- 4.0	33.3	36.2	- 4.1
Fort Buford, Dak.....	58.0	11.9	34.0	59.3	-10.2	23.8	44.1	-48.2	- 4.2	43.2	-48.2	- 4.2
North Platte, Neb.....	63.0	23.3	39.5	69.0	- 6.0	32.9	52.0	-21.2	15.9	52.9	-21.2	15.9
Omaha, Neb.....	63.1	21.5	39.9	60.0	- 4.4	28.6	41.8	-24.1	7.3	42.8	-24.1	7.2
Lamar, Mo.....	80.0	21.6	47.2	63.6	- 4.3	36.3	62.0	-16.0	19.3	61.2	-15.2	- 9.3
Saint Louis, Mo.....	76.1	31.8	47.8	64.9	6.0	38.9	60.0	- 8.2	24.8	60.2	- 8.3	24.4
Chicago, Ill.....	66.0	27.6	41.9	50.3	- 2.9	31.1	48.3	-14.4	21.4	49.1	-14.3	22.3
Springfield, Ill.....	70.2	29.8	45.6	58.0	6.0	35.6	58.0	-12.9	22.7	57.8	-13.9	22.4
Indianapolis, Ind.....	69.8	23.7	41.9	56.3	- 2.1	32.0	55.3	-11.3	22.2	54.4	-11.4	21.8
Abilene, Tex.....	85.8	27.4	56.2	80.0	14.8	49.4	72.4	- 2.8	34.9	73.3	- 2.7	34.6
Fort Elliott, Tex.....	83.4	21.0	47.4	77.5	- 3.3	39.8	60.0	- 9.6	25.2	61.0	- 9.5	26.2
Galveston, Tex.....	80.3	46.4	64.9	72.5	34.3	57.6	68.7	11.0	47.3	67.7	11.2	48.3
Atlanta, Ga.....	73.0	29.2	50.2	69.0	21.0	42.7	59.9	- 2.4	36.1	58.4	- 2.6	37.2
Savannah, Ga.....	79.5	35.0	57.9	71.8	30.0	51.1	70.0	12.0	45.9	71.0	12.0	44.3
Portland, Oregon.....	65.0	34.0	47.3	57.2	27.0	45.0	60.0	15.0	36.1	65.0	31.0	44.7

MEAN TEMPERATURE.

From the above we take the following comparison of mean temperatures

NOVEMBER.

In November the mean temperature at the following places was:

Cedar Keys, Fla.....	60.5	Omaha.....	39.9
Louisville, Ky.....	48.7	Chicago.....	41.9
St. Paul, Minn.....	33.3	Abilene, Tex.....	56.2
Des Moines, Iowa.....	39.2	Atlanta, Ga.....	50.2
Detroit, Mich.....	42.1	Portland, Ore.....	47.3

With the exception of seven places of the thirty-two given by Gen. Hazen, the maximum for November was above 57. The maximum for this city for that month was 65. The minimum was 34. Only four places in the thirty-two named had a minimum higher than 35.

DECEMBER.

The December record of mean temperature shows:

Cedar Keys.....	52.8	Leavenworth, Ks.....	32.8
Louisville.....	41.0	Chicago.....	31.1
St. Paul.....	21.1	Abilene.....	49.4
Des Moines.....	28.4	Atlanta.....	42.7
Detroit.....	32.9	Portland, Ore.....	45.0
Omaha.....	28.6		

JANUARY.

The January data is as follows:

Cedar Keys.....	49.2	Bismarck, Dak.....	—40.0
Louisville.....	31.0	North Platte.....	15.9
Pittsburg, Pa.....	27.4	Omaha.....	7.3
St. Paul.....	4.1	St. Louis, Mo.....	23.8
Des Moines.....	10.9	Chicago.....	21.4
Milwaukee, Wis.....	15.8	Abilene, Tex.....	25.2
Dodge City, Ks.....	16.5	Galveston.....	36.1
Leavenworth, Ks.....	14.4	Portland, Ore.....	36.1

The minimum for Portland during January was 15.0; the maximum was 60.0.

FEBRUARY.

For February record we have the following mean temperatures:

Cedar Key.....	48.2	Bismarck.....	—4.1
Louisville.....	32.0	North Platte.....	15.9
Pittsburg.....	26.2	St. Louis.....	24.4
St. Paul.....	4.2	Lamar, Mo.....	—9.3
Des Moines.....	—11.2	Abilene.....	34.6
Detroit.....	24.7	Galveston.....	48.3
Dodge City.....	16.4	Portland.....	44.7

The maximum for this city was 65.0, and the minimum 31.0

Additional to this record, we herewith furnish a few

WEATHER FOOT NOTES.

Which will be of interest in this connection.

OCTOBER.

Portland, Oct. 24, 1885.—First rain of the season. Nov. 7.—Strawberries from a garden at Mt. Tabor for sale in the market. Nov. 8.—A box of second crop of June Red apples received, grown in Washington county. Nov. 25.—Green string beans from the vines served at a Thanksgiving dinner in Albany.

NOVEMBER.

St. Paul, Nov. 8, 1885.—Very cold weather in northern part of the State; ground frozen quite deep. Immigrants arriving report very cold weather in Minnesota. Heavy frost in August, September and November.

Des Moines, Nov. 15.—Cold weather; farmers feeding housed-up cattle.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 15.—Cold snap; ice on small streams.

Portland, Nov. 30.—Delightful sunshine; no signs of winter.

DECEMBER.

Omaha, Dec. 1 to 10.—Light snow squall; quite cold.

Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 8.—Winter setting in; very cold.

Duluth, Dec. 13.—Cold with snow storms.

Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 15.—Very cold; winter sets in. Dec. 16.—Unusually cold.

Atlanta, Ga. Dec. 23.—Intensely cold.

Nashville, Tenn. Dec. 24.—Remarkably cold.

Portland, Dec. 5 to 20.—Bright warm sunshine; flowers still in bloom in the yards. Dec. 31.—The following are extracts from papers published in the Willamette valley the last week in December, 1885.

We received the day after Christmas, a bouquet of flowers from Mrs. Potter that had been taken from plants in bloom out of doors, just the day before. The bouquet consisted of roses, cactus blooms, fuschia, geraniums; chrysanthemums, daisies, sweet alysium and snapdragons.—Albany Herald.

Mrs. Jones presented us with a beautiful bouquet on Christmas eve, rich and fragrant, fresh from her door yard, including ripe blackberries from the garden.

Mr. Taylor showed us some spring violets that he had picked on Christmas day.

J. E. Brooks, of this city, has left at the Reporter office ripe July-bough apples, about the fifth crop this year. The tree from which they came, yielded ripe fruit every month from June, till November.—Yamhill Reporter.

For several years past we have had ripe blackberries in November. This year they come in December as large as the end of a man's little finger, and each one fully ripe, not dry and woody, but juicy and nearly equal to summer fruit.—Salem Talk.

Jan. 1, '86.—The old year died in a blaze of glory yesterday. The sun shone in splendor from an unclouded sky, and the air was cool and refreshing—not cold and bracing. Save for the leafless trees there was scarcely a suggestion of winter. Ice wagons made their regular rounds, and outside of them nothing frozen was to be seen. The fields and grass plots are as green as in June, and roses are blooming in the gardens, and hardy flowers, such as pansies, daisies, carnation pinks, verbenas, phlox and chrysanthemums are still putting forth buds and blossoms. The three or four slight frosts of a week ago nipped the tender plants, but a very presentable bouquet can still be gathered in the gardens of this city, all the flowers grown in the open air.—Oregonian.

JANUARY.

Portland, Jan. 18.—First snow fall of the season; snow melted before noon of the 19th; minimum

temperature, 19. Some snow at Albany. Rain in Southern Oregon. Eastern Oregon, snow six inches deep, and cold. Jan. 21.—A blockade of land and snow slide at Hood River; train detention seven days; winter ended with this storm.

Spokane Falls, Eastern Washington, Jan. 21.—Snow deep; weather very cold.

Walla Walla, Jan. 21.—Snowing hard; very cold.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 21.—Worst blizzard ever known; 38 deg. below zero. At Minneapolis same.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 21.—Trains all abandoned; 24 deg. below zero.

Bismarck, Dak., Jan. 22.—Very cold; 36 below zero.

FEBRUARY.

Portland, Feb. 1 to 15.—Bright, warm sunshine; wraps laid aside. Mean temperature on the 4th day, 56; Feb. 4, highest, 65; lowest, 44. Feb. 20.—Daffodils and primroses in bloom. Feb. 26.—Violets in bloom. In Eastern Oregon lilacs budding. Southern Oregon homes embowered in peach and almond blossoms.

New York, Feb. 5.—Worst snow storm since 1882; intensely cold.

Virginia, Feb. 5.—Snow 13 inches deep at Lynchburg; railway communication interrupted.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 4.—Snow fell 13 inches deep; still snowing; very cold.

Dodge City, Kan.—Intensely cold; people frozen to death in settlements 30 miles from here.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 4.—Very cold; heavy snow storm. Dakota.—Snow and cold; 33 below zero at Bismarck.

Washington City, Feb. 3.—Snow just fallen 6 inches deep; very cold.

MARCH.

Portland, March 21.—Plenty of garden "truck." New potatoes and early vegetables in the market. Flowers in bloom everywhere in the State. Spring fully established. Spring and summer farm work under full headway.

Calais, Me., March 1.—Aristook county is snowed in; snow 2 feet deep; trains abandoned. Milwaukee, Wis., same date; very cold. Burlington, Iowa, same date; very cold. Syracuse, N. Y., same date; very cold weather. Dallas, Tex.; snow squall and very cold.

Portland, March 11.—Immigrants arriving to-day, report deep snows at their home in Illinois, (Mendota) and snow all along the line of travel until Eastern Oregon was reached. New comers from Kansas report ice 3 feet thick at their home. March 5.—Deep snow and intensely cold. Michigan and Iowa people arriving on the 16th inst, report very cold weather in their States.

St. Paul, March 20.—Heavy snow storm; street cars stopped running. Storm general throughout the State, Dakota and the northwest.

APRIL.

April 5th.—Heavy snow and sleet storm extending from New York to Ohio, and south of the Ohio river. Snow in Cloud Co., Kansas; very cold weather.

Portland, April 5.—All blossom and bloom. Summer temperature.

The climate in Southern Oregon is thus described by a local immigration board. The Rogue river valley is the section where always perpetual summer and early falls reign supreme. The winters here enjoyable. Rain is never of the beating, driving kind, but falls straight down. The yearly rainfall is 32 inches. Cyclones and tornadoes are unknown. Ice $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick is rare at Grant's Pass, and during the winter just past there was not snow enough at any time to track a rabbit. The lowest the thermometer went at any time was 26 F., and that just at daybreak. Farmers can plow almost any day during the whole winter.

The summers are delightful, the thermometer rarely going above 85 deg.; the nights are always so cool that a pair of blankets are necessary. Sultry, hot nights are unknown here. Showers come in the summer at proper intervals until July, and sometimes later, but usually July and August are dry months. Crops have never been known to fail, and a drought is an unknown thing.

In the Eastern portion of the State, but a few days in each winter show a zero record; and owing to the usual dryness of the atmosphere, cold is not felt there as in damper localities. Practically, winter generally lasts no longer than five or six weeks, and often not over three or four. The February is not infrequently similar to April in New York or Illinois, while March is like their May. The same may be said of the summers as of the winters—some hot weather, equal to that in the States mentioned but scarcely ever more than a few days at a time; and even then, nights are always cooler in comparison, affording ample opportunity for comfortable sleep. As to salubrity, there is probably not a place in the United States where general healthfulness is more prevalent. Chronic diseases and epidemics are unknown, save a few cases of ague along small portions of one or two streams. Strong winds are not uncommon in the spring and summer months, but never in winter; and anything approaching cyclones are entirely unknown here. A study of the comparisons here made, will fully substantiate all the statements that have been made relative to the splendid climate of eastern Oregon.

Additional we present the following facts gathered from a long experience in the State.

The climate of Oregon is healthful and invigorating. The State has a higher average health record than any other in the Union; the percentage of deaths to the population being .69 in 1000. Missouri stands 1.63. This is the Government record. Nature has struck a happy medium between the climate of California, with its alternations of wet and dry seasons, and that of the Eastern States, with their shifting and uncertain changes. We do not have here in Oregon, the torrid heat of California, nor do our winters remind us much of Eastern freezings and thawings. The thermometer rarely rises above eighty degrees in summer, in the hottest days, and scarcely ever sinks below twenty above in winter. So the most active outdoor labor may be performed throughout the year. In the East when in summer the thermometer gets up to 80, people seek the shade, in this State they seek the sunshine from choice; there is a tonic in it at that temperature. The rains, beginning the last of September, fall with increasing frequency, say from November 20th, and reach their maximum in January. Diminishing in February, which is usually mild, they continue through May, falling then semi-occasionally and exerting no ill effect, excepting that the grain crop might suffer if far enough advanced. The rain-fall during the summer months is light. Only twice in forty years have the grain crops been injured by untimely rains, for the season of harvesting is pre-eminently the dry time. There are no

cyclones; no drouths; no sunstrokes; no sudden changes or disastrous atmospheric phenomena; no sluggish atmosphere which enervates in summer or generates virulent fevers in winter. The mean average temperature in July is about 68; that of January, 45 degrees.

Another strong argument in favor of our climate is in its relation to agricultural production. The superior quality of our wheat, famous the world over, clearly establishes and enforces the fact that we have the sunshiny days and long cool nights, less intense heat in maturing months, necessary for the perfect growth of the highest grade of wheat. Not only this cereal, but the best climate for oats, rye, barley, corn, hops, grasses, flax, vegetables, fruits of all kinds, and berries of every kind imaginable, as belonging to the temperate regions. In a word the climate of Oregon develops a rich vegetation, ripens abundant harvests and is favorable to the growth of a strong, healthy race of people.

The health and prosperity of a State involves several elements; climate, soil, drainage and temperature. These determine to a great degree its sanitary condition. The natural drainage of Oregon is as good, if not better than that of the majority of States. The climate we have mentioned. The general surface of the State rolling or undulating. Swamps and marshes or sloughs are few in number. The soil is a loam and vegetable mold with some lime and clay. The temperature as we have said, is quite uniform throughout the year.

Below we give an analysis of the weather and a comparative table of the rainfall for the cereal season. This analysis is based upon fair, actual observation of the whole day for every portion of the State.

July '84, 25 pleasant days, 3 showery, 3 rainy.
 August, 30 pleasant, 1 rainy.
 September, 19 pleasant, 4 showery, 7 rainy.
 October, 21 pleasant, 7 showery, 3 rainy.
 November, 21 pleasant, 8 showery, 1 rainy.
 December, 10 pleasant, 14 showery, 6 snowy.
 January, '85, 21 pleasant, 3 showery, 1 rain, 6 snow.
 February, 10 pleasant, 11 showery, 7 rainy.
 March, 29 pleasant, 2 showery.
 April, 25 pleasant, 5 showery.
 May, 20 pleasant, 7 showery, 4 rainy.
 June, 22 pleasant, 5 showery, 3 rainy.
 Total for year 253 pleasant days, 60 showery, 30 rainy, 22 covering snow and sleet.

It is well enough to say that the days mentioned as showery have not been altogether unpleasant. On the contrary, they have afforded us an agreeable alteration of rain and sunshine. The average amount of rainfall is about 50 inches.

FAMILY MARKET.

Below we give the prices of necessaries, on January 28, 1886, in Portland.

GROCERIES.—Eggs 15c per doz., good butter 50c per roll, choice do 60c per roll, teas, coffees, sugars and other staples at lowest market rates.

MEATS.—Beef (choice roasts and steaks) 15c, round 12½c, chops 10c, corned and boiling 8c, mutton and lamb (best) 12½c, stew 6c, veal 12½@15c, pork 10c, sausage 12c, do (head, blood and bologna) 12½c, Frankfort 20c, hams 15c, bacon 15c, shoulders 8c, lard (5 lbs) 75c, 10 lbs \$1.25, 20 lbs \$2.25, in bulk 12½c per lb.

FISH, GAME AND POULTRY.—Chickens per pair 75c@\$1, spring broilers do 75c, tame ducks per pair \$1.25, tame geese \$1.25 each, turkeys per lb 18@20c, wild ducks per pair 25@75c, wild geese each 50c, jack rabbits each 50c, salmon per lb 8c, smelt 5c, perch and flounders 6c, oysters per pint 30@35c, Baltimore in cans 75c, San Francisco ditto 50c Eastern in shell 50c per doz.

BAKERY SUPPLIES.—Bread (1½) 22 for \$1, do (1 lb 7 oz) 16 for \$1, graham 32 for \$1, rye (1 lb 7 oz) 16 for \$1, Boston per loaf 20c, pumpernickel 25c, large rye (4½ lbs) 25c, rolls, doughnuts and buns 15c per doz., pound and fruit cake 50c, sponge 25c, angel 40c, soda crackers per pkg 25c, assorted fancy cakes 40c lb, pies and wine cake \$2 per dozen.

FUEL.—Coal, according to quality, \$6, \$9, \$10 and \$12; coke \$7 per ton, 50c per barrel. Wood—fir \$3, ash \$4, oak \$4.50, slab \$1.50 a load.

POPULATION OF OREGON.

The present population of the State is about 325,000. The last census was taken in 1880. It is more than probable that the next census will show a population of 360,000 to 375,000.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The prosperity and development of the State is essentially dependent upon the means of transportation. The interior railway facilities of Oregon are already extensive, and are to be multiplied in the immediate future. She is amply provided with exterior railway facilities; few portions of the country being more accessible, either by rail or by water. The Oregon and California Railway Company operate a line reaching from Portland to the southern border of the State. Two transcontinental lines—the Union Pacific and Oregon

Short Line, and the Northern Pacific—both connecting with the line of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company at Wallula and at Huntington, bring the traveller to our commercial metropolis. A regular line of steamships, owned by the last named company, run every five days between San Francisco and Portland.

Once in Portland, the immigrant will find river and rail communication with all parts of the State and the Pacific Northwest by these lines. A dozen lines of travel radiate from Portland to all portions of the State.

WATERWAYS.

In giving the facilities in this State for transportation, our rivers must have special mention; water competition being of great importance. The Columbia forms the northern boundary of the State, and, for a distance of more than 200 miles, is a means of travel and transportation; and almost uninterruptedly so. Upon its bosom ships and steamers navigate at all seasons, transporting the products of the State to foreign climes or domestic ports. It is an avenue of wealth and wonder—Oregon's highway to the sea.

The government has appropriated large sums of money for the improvement of this river at the Cascades, and when the work contemplated is completed, this stream, with its tributaries, will be the artery of almost unbounded commercial relations with a vast domain north and east of Portland, the metropolis of the State.

The Willamette river, the largest affluent of the Columbia, flows through the heart of the valley of the same name, and at all seasons of the year is navigable for steamers of 100 tons carrying capacity, 120 miles from the mouth. The largest ocean going steamers and ships ascend it to the city of Portland.

SNAKE river, another navigable stream, and one of the largest tributaries of the Columbia, forms the eastern boundary of Oregon, and separates it from the Territory of Idaho. Steamers ascend it to Lewiston, a distance of 150 miles from its confluence with the Columbia. Along the coast, and emptying their waters into the ocean, are the Rogue, Coquille, Umpqua, Siuslaw and other small streams. In the eastern part of the State we have the Umatilla, the Des Chutes, John Day and many other smaller streams.

It will be seen that with all these advantages of rail and waterways, people of Oregon are admirably situated so far as transportation is concerned.

MOUNTAINS.

The two principal ranges of mountains in the State are the Coast and Cascade. They extend north and south in the western part of the State. The Willamette Valley lies between these ranges, widest about 50 miles above Portland, and narrowest 150 miles to the south, where the ranges are united by the Calapooia watershed. In the midst of the Cascade range we have Mount Hood, with its elevation of 11,000 feet, and Mount Jefferson, 9020 feet high, as the principal peaks. Within view of the greater portion of the western and north-

ern portion of the State, are Mount Adams and Mount St. Helens. These ranges are unlike any seen east of the Rockies, and at all times possess a peculiar charm, and under their protecting influence the valleys enjoy that justly celebrated equability of temperature, and a much greater degree of warmth in winter and coolness in summer than is experienced in a similar latitude on the Atlantic coast. During the greater part of the year the hills are charming in their robes of brightest green. The Blue mountains are in the eastern portion of the State; a range running north and south. The mountains are mostly covered with a fine growth of timber, which has, at a distance, the appearance of a vast forest. A closer examination shows numerous small valleys and fertile farm lands; some of the richest in the State.

VALLEYS.

The principal valley in the State is the Willamette. It is 150 miles in length and has an average width of about forty miles. The head of the valley lies about midway between the forty-third and forty-fourth parallels, north latitude, and extends along the one hundred and twenty-third meridian to the Columbia river, which, near the forty-sixth parallel, forms the northern boundary. The valley is hemmed in on the east side by the Cascade Mountains, on the west by the Coast range, and on the south by the Calapooia Mountains. The Cascade Range separates it from Eastern Oregon. In the neighborhood of forty-four degrees north latitude the Coast and Cascade Mountain chains are united by the Calapooia spur. Throughout its length numerous lateral valleys debouch upon it. The valley contains an area of about 5,000,000 acres, one-fourth of which is held by actual settlement, or used as grazing lands. The Willamette, a navigable river, rises in the Calapooia Mountains and flows the entire length of the valley. Its general course is north, and in its flow gathers up the waters of forty-two streams, some of which are navigable for steamboats of ordinary size. The smaller streams are well below the general level of the country, making the drainage perfect. The Willamette is not the only stream in the valley with an immense volume of water, but broken by verdure-clad islands, flowing through this "garden of the Northwest," now in deep forests, again in the midst of rich meadow lands, it is indeed one of the really picturesque streams of the continent.

UMPQUA.

Umpqua is another of the famous valleys of Oregon. It is north of the Rogue river country, and between the mountains of the Calapooia spur and the Coast range. The climate is genial and very even throughout the year. The Umpqua valley has an agricultural capacity equal to any we have to name here, except the Willamette and Umatilla. The only resemblance to a valley it presents, as a whole, consists in a basin-like depression which the center of the country forms when contrasted with the high mountains encompassing it. The Calapooias on the north, Cascades on the east, Canyon and

Rogue river mountains on the south, and that portion of the Coast range known as the "Umpquas" on the west, hem it in with high walls of rock and timber. The interior of this great basin is composed of small valleys, plains, canyons, gorges and mountains.

Formerly the Umpqua was a great stock country, but gradually its pastures have disappeared before the plow, and cattle have given way to grain; still, the stock interest is considerable. On the bottom lands, the excellent winter pasturage, at a season when stock on the Atlantic coast are being fed on hay, renders the Umpqua region especially adapted for dairying. When the timbered portion has been cleared of its dense growth of trees and shrubs, the flats, hills and bottoms become extremely valuable for agriculture and grazing. The soil is good; no other could support the dense natural growth upon it. It is generally a dark mold, derived from the decomposition of vegetable matter, such as leaves, roots, fallen trees, which has been going on for ages, mingled in the valleys with the deposits brought down from the mountains in seasons of high water. A rich red loam is frequently met with. As a fruit-growing region, it is unsurpassed, and is a very desirable region; we may say, one of the very best in the State, for sheep and wool production.

ROGUE RIVER.

Rogue River Valley lies midway between the Willamette and Sacramento valley. It is especially noted for its fruit, ranking, in this respect, above most of the favored places in the country. The climate is splendid the whole year through, and the soil is prolific. The crops of grain and vegetables are marvelous in the eyes of the eastern farmer. The soil of the foothills is a quick, rich, brown loam, and in the valley proper, a deep, rich, black, vegetable loam. The valley has the best local markets and good transportation facilities.

Rogue river flows through the country for about forty miles, and furnishes a fine valley of rich, sandy loam for about eighteen miles. The valley is from one to two miles wide for this distance, backed with high rolling hills, covered with an excellent growth of timber. Below this, the river cuts its way through the mountains to the sea, with but little tillable land on either side. Rogue river is a beautiful stream, with an average width of about 300 feet, and a depth of three or four feet, with a fall of ten feet to the mile.

Williams creek and the Applegate river form a narrow valley of very rich land about thirty miles long. These valleys are already noted for their wonderful productiveness.

Jump-off-Joe, Grave and Wolf creeks are streams of some importance, each forming small valleys of agricultural and grazing lands.

The Illinois river, with its tributaries of Deer creek, Sucker creek and Althouse creek, form the valleys upon the western side of the county. There is upon each of these streams many acres of fine agricultural land, much of it still covered with brush.

There is considerable government and railroad land in this region,

mostly rolling hills and small valleys, covered with timber and brush. Small tracts of government land can be found by taking time to hunt it out. Better land can be bought for small sums, and many places with improvements are for sale cheap by persons who have not got perfect titles. Many pieces of excellent land are held here by miners and hunters who are not familiar with its value; as they know little and care less about agriculture, their places can be bought very reasonably. To people of small means, who are hunting desirable homes, this section offers many inducements.

UMATILLA.

Aside from the Willamette, no valley in the State attracts more attention than that through which flows the Umatilla river. It embraces the famous wheat growing region of the northern portion of Eastern Oregon. Umatilla county is very extensive, and its agricultural capacity is simply enormous. The soil is of the richest known in the State, and peculiarly adapted to the production of the cereals. All these produce abundantly; wheat especially. Aside from this, the stock interest of Umatilla valley is very great. Tens of thousands of sheep and cattle are wintered in the foothills, and pasture in the mountains in the summer. There are half a dozen bright, active, thrifty towns in this famous region; good school and church interests; good society. The immigrant who intends to follow stock-raising, dairying, or general farming, will find all the conditions in Umatilla valley. Wheat and barley are the principal grain crops, although oats, corn, buckwheat, flax, etc., do well; average wheat yield per acre, 30 to 40 bushels.

This region is well watered by the Umatilla river and its tributaries, such as Butter, Wild Horse, Birch creeks and others in the central portion, and the Walla Walla, Tumalum and Pine creek further north. There is also an abundance of springs, and water is found most anywhere at a depth of fifteen to sixty feet. Lying along the base of the Blue Mountains is a soil that in patches of 1,000 acres has averaged 35 bushels of wheat to the acre, while smaller fields have averaged 50.

Umatilla was formerly a great stock region, but that industry has of late years been superseded largely by wheat raising and wool growing.

GRAND RONDE,

Another of the fertile and pleasantly located valleys in Oregon is Grand Ronde, in Union county. It contains upwards of 280,000 acres of the best farming lands; the soil adapted to wheat, rye, oats, barley, and all kinds of vegetables. As a stock raising region it is unsurpassed.

It is one of the most fertile valleys on the Pacific slope, well watered, and very productive of fruit, grain, vegetables and hay. Wheat often yields from 40 to 50 bushels to the acre, and oats and barley from 60 to 80. Grande Ronde river flows in from the Blue Mountains and follows an exceedingly crooked channel through the valley.

There are many similar streams running down from the mountains' and along the foothills copious springs break forth, thus affording an abundance of water, which converts most of the valley into a natural meadow. Timber is conveniently near in the surrounding mountains. The climate is subject to greater extremes than that of the region west of the Blue Mountains, though the winters are not severe.

A section of this region as yet but thinly settled is the beautiful Wallowa valley. The valley proper is some 40 miles long and about 20 wide, including the arable foothills. It is attracting much attention from immigrants looking for cheap, yet desirable lands.

There are several small valleys in Union county. One of these, Indian Valley, situated north of Grand Ronde valley, is quite thickly settled, and is a rich grain producing section. Pine Valley is a very beautiful place, nestling high up in the roughest part of the Eagle Creek Mountains, very much isolated, but containing at present about two hundred families. Eagle Valley and Lower Powder River, in the southeastern part of the county, are places occupied by people who are engaged in stock raising.

FOOTHILLS.

The foothill farmer of Oregon is among the most prosperous in the State, if not on the American continent. He has exceptional advantages over his brethren in the valleys, in his facilities for stock-raising. He has untold acres in the upper hills for "outrange," upon which he can herd his stock in the summer months, and where he can, without difficulty, cut hay enough to feed his cattle and sheep in the short winter season of a few weeks. It is gratifying to state that the valleys of the foothill counties of Oregon are coming to be appreciated. It is indisputable that the localities verging on the Cascade and Coast ranges are among the most productive regions of the State. The inconveniences of early days have all passed away, together with the often rapid getting of money, and with it the alternate forced idleness. One might suppose from these facts that all the desirable land is already located. Not so. There is still remaining large quantities of land yet unentered, which, if put into its appropriate crops, is more desirable than any level land, mixed among tracts less valuable. These lands are specially suited to the man who, with patience and the help of his family, will soon make them into the most valuable in Oregon. These lands must not be confounded with high, rugged hills. They are the high rolling lands of the Eastern States.

On these foothill lands he can raise grain, and the best of fruit, grapes and vegetables, and can always have flocks and herds of cattle. With the aid of sidehill plows these slopes can be utilized for raising grain of all kinds; while for orchards and vineyards no better location can be found anywhere. There is a good deal of Government land in these foothill regions, and some for settlement through the railway land departments.

AGRICULTURE.

Oregon is pre-eminently an agricultural State, and no matter what inducements lie in other directions—and they are many—the essential fact remains that the true source of Oregon's prosperity lies in the capacity of her soil to supply staples necessary to the sustenance of mankind. The very name, "Oregon," has become the synonym for superiority and plenteousness in production. Our soil is unsurpassed in its adaptability to the raising of grain of all kinds, and larger crops with less labor, than any other State in the Union. Our resources and possibilities are without parallel; and nowhere else in this country may ordinary labor achieve such exceptional triumphs. As regards the position which agriculture has attained, with reference to other States, progress has been slow, considering the matchless advantages of our State. Small and mixed farming is the tendency of the day, and the progress points to the decline of wheat raising on large tracts, because by this pursuit the land becomes gradually too valuable to devote to a crop which is liable to return to its raiser only \$10 or \$12 per acre. More lucrative pursuits will take its place, and these will be equally well adapted to the climate and soil. As a whole, the soil of Oregon is unsurpassed for its fertility, and, if we may be allowed the expression, its versatility; for there is scarcely anything that will not thrive in this State. Such is the nature of the soil that it successfully resists all attempts at drouth or evils from excessive rains to a degree that has rendered, in all the past, a failure of crops impossible. There never has been a failure of the crops in Oregon since the white man came here. Farming in this State, as in any other, means work, but it is not as laborious here as in most of the States. Farm machinery of all kinds is extensively used. Blessed with an almost perfect drainage, plenty of water in every section, and well supplied with transportation facilities for carrying produce to a good market, Oregon, as an agricultural State, is not matched by any in the Union.

An impression has grown up elsewhere, that agriculture in Oregon is confined to growing wheat. This is as far from the truth as to suppose that New York's product is confined to Orange County butter. Here in Oregon the farmer raises wheat, oats, barley, rye and corn, (in the southern portion of the State chiefly) buckwheat, flax, hay, potatoes, hops, ruta-bagas, and almost every kind of vegetables that may be mentioned. While in the matter of wheat, Oregon stands at the head of the national class, she stands with but few equals in relation to fruit and the other productions mentioned. The area devoted to flax is not large, but increasing. So with buckwheat. Sugar beets are among the productions. Some tobacco is being grown now. Turnips and sweet potatoes grow luxuriantly in every part of the State. No larger pumpkins and squash are found anywhere. The bean crop of Oregon is something almost marvelous. The grasses grown are not matched anywhere. Alfalfa produces three and four crops in Western Oregon; a growth of four or five feet high is common. Red clover fields yield two and three crops during the cereal

season, and a very common height is four and five feet, White clover also grows luxuriantly. Supriority can be claimed for timothy, red top, and a dozen other kinds of grasses.

WHAT CAN I DO?

Among the letters of inquiry which possess a characteristic, is that in which some one, farming in the East writes after this fashion "What can I do in your State with the money coming from a farm here, worth \$2000, or \$3000, towards making better provision for my children."

To such we say, you can double your acreage; you can double if not treble your profits; you can locate at once in the midst of excellent social, school and church interests; you can increase your chances of health, and you will not have to do, more than half as much, or half as hard work, as you do now. Of course we are speaking of the farmer who lives, in a State where the cyclone or blizzard is a conspicuous visitor; where he has to feed stock four or five months of the year, where, as in Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Kansas or Nebraska, the winters are long and tedious as well as expensive.

GARDENS AND ORCHARDS.

The garden vegetables cultivated in Oregon embrace all the ordinary varieties known to the table; peas, beans, tomatoes, egg plant, pie plant, cucumbers, onions, asparagus, parsnips, carrots, radishes, beets, cabbages, cauliflowers, potatoes, water melons, cantelopes, musk melons, citrons, and the like. The growth of all of these vegetables, as well as the flavor, cannot be excelled.

It has long since been fully demonstrated that Oregon is among the best, if not the best fruit growing State in the Union, and the beauty and flavor of her orchard products have never been surpassed. This is not only true of apples, but of pears quinces, plums, prunes, cherries, peaches and the smaller fruits. Fruit trees will grow from five to seven feet the first year; bear fruit the second, third and fourth years, according to variety. They thrive in the valleys as well as on the foothills, and up to a considerable height in the mountains, but especially in dry, sheltered soil. Yearling prune, peach and plum trees, eight feet high, and yearling cherry trees seven feet high, have been exhibited. Apple trees commence bearing very young, sometimes producing fine fruit the second year after grafting; and, if properly cultivated, are always in bearing when four or five years old. Our fruit is large, highly colored and of the most delicious flavor. This is especially true of the prunes. It is free from the apple worm and the bitter rot, and keeps remarkably well, many varieties lasting through the whole year. Pears also grow in great perfection. The trees begin to bear when remarkably young, and are exceedingly healthy and vigorous, and being entirely free from diseases, will live to a great age. The trees are very productive and the fruit highly flavored. Pears have been grown weighing over

three pounds. Oregon is the very Eden for cherries, plums and prunes. Strawberries, currants, raspberries and goosberries, of a fine quality, are raised in abundance. Several of the hardier varieties of grapes are successfully cultivated. Among the smaller fruits we have the blackberries, strawberries, raspberries, goosberries and currants. In the Southern part of the State we may add, figs, hard and soft shell almonds, nectarines, apricots quince and English walnuts.

In many portions of the State, grapes seem to have found their natural element. In Southern Oregon corn matures, hard and sound, and keeps well. Sugar corn is grown and broom corn is successfully cultivated.

STOCK RAISING.

The business of cattle growing has assumed immense proportions in this State; confined (on a large scale) as it is, chiefly to the Eastern portions of the State. With its unsurpassed prairie or bunch grass lands, watered with numberless streams, with everything favorable in climate, food and range, Oregon offers a splendid field for cattle growing. The Eastern is essentially a grass growing section, and is especially adapted to the rearing of beef cattle for the markets. But while a great number of our people are busy in stock raising, as many are interested in stock breeding. In one way and another the improvement of stock of all kinds has been stimulated, and in this way hundreds of thousands of dollars are being added to the value of cattle, horses, hogs and sheep in this State. Not only is it paying in money, but it is satisfying a laudable pride. A good many write to inquire as to the opportunities for a man with two or three thousand dollars to go into the stock business. In the foothills of nearly all of the valley counties, he can buy a ranch at very low figures, say \$7 to \$8 an acre, upon which there are some improvements, and from which he can have an "outrange" for his stock. This is the most practicable and profitable way for this class. They can raise grain, fruit, vegetables, etc., and still make stock the chief business. They are close to market, and in the midst of the advantages of civilization.

OTHER FEATURES.

Perhaps wheat will always be the chief staple production of Oregon, but not the only one. Meadow and pasture can be adapted to the farm in such a manner as to yield a fair revenue, especially the first, and answer the purpose that our people too often lose sight of—to sustain and even improve the fertility of the soil. There is no need that the soil should become worn out when stock raising of all kinds, and sheep husbandry, can be made reliable sources of profit. The farmer who keeps a few choice mares and cows, and breeds them judiciously, can make them pay well. Here, though land is valuable, sheep can be used to some extent as scavengers, also to sustain the fertility, and their wool and increase will make rapid and satisfactory returns.

Poultry can be made to pay well, for we have good markets for eggs and fowls. This is already done, but could be better done than it is, and made more of a regular business. Almost every housewife will tell the reader that she pays on an average, 55 cents for chickens, and about 25 cents a dozen for eggs. For other kinds of poultry the prices are proportionately high. She finds it necessary to pay about 30 cents a pound for good butter. Nothing pays better when properly carried on than dairying, as one branch of the farm work.

Growing and curing pork is another branch of farm income; seldom encouraged, but profitable even in a small way. All last fall and winter meat packers paid eight cents per pound for good hogs. There is not a single thing in the condition of our climate, or our productions, to enforce this import of pork. We have the proper feed out of which to make good pork; and we do make some, but not enough. Hams, bacon and lard are largely shipped here from Chicago, all of which could be easily cured at home.

Bee keeping is an attractive and profitable business. There are a great variety of honey-producing flowers in every part of the State, and it would be difficult to find, in Western or Southern Oregon, a season when the bees might not be pasturing.

GAME.

It would be difficult to find a better field for the sportsman than Oregon. In all the valleys of the State, deer, pheasant, grouse, quail, snipe—the last four of unusual size—abound. In the fall, wild geese and ducks swarm along the water courses. Wild swan are very numerous on the lakes and rivers of Southeastern Oregon. In the sage districts of the latter region, the sage-hen makes its home. The Cascade and the Coast ranges and the minor chains are frequented by elk, deer and antelope in great numbers, as also by yellow and silver foxes, mink and martin. Black, cinnamon and grizzly bear, wildcat, wolf and the cougar, roam in these mountains. Of the larger game, however, only deer visit the inhabited portions of the State.

PRICE OF LAND.

A good deal of observation and inquiry inclines to the belief that the average price of improved land in Oregon is about \$16 to \$30 per acre, for that which ranks among the best. Unimproved land in the valleys is estimated at from \$5 to \$15 per acre, though large tracts are for sale at a much lower figure—as low as \$6 per acre. Improved land in the foothills is worth from \$8 to \$15 per acre, and this is among the best in the State for a man of small means. There are a great many considerations going to affect the price of land, such as remoteness or proximity to large towns, and the market and transportation facilities, the kind of soil, whether there are improvements—such as fences, barns and houses. Thus, one might go south from Portland, say sixty-five miles, and find splendid parcels of land at from \$30 to \$40 per acre, and within five miles

of these bodies of land, and still in proximity to transportation, market and the like, find excellent land offered at from \$10 to \$20 per acre, or even less. All of this land is well watered, and most of it partially timbered. Indeed, locate where he will in the Willamette Valley, or in Southern or in Eastern Oregon, the immigrant cannot go amiss of all the conditions for successful farming.

TIMBER LANDS.

The timber lands lie mainly upon the interior slopes of the mountain ranges. The extent of this timber belt is very great; upon the western slope of the Cascades it is perhaps twenty miles wide, and runs the full length of the range.

Of the timbered lands, the best trees are found at medium elevations, and are accessible by ordinary logging roads. They have a value dependent upon their nearness to market, or to streams of sufficient size to float their logs. The land is worth, for the trees alone, from five to fifty dollars per acre, depending upon the size and number of trees. "Stumpage," or the price of standing timber, is usually one dollar, or one dollar and a half per thousand feet, board measure. The principal trees found on low lands are the fir, pine, yew, ash, oak, maple, balm and alder; on the hills there are scattering oaks and firs, while in the mountain regions grow the firs, pine, spruce, hemlock, cedar, larch and madrone, with more or less undergrowth, depending on the altitude. We have, also, the birch, willow, manzanita, elder, black haw, service berry and juniper. We have a few nut-bearing trees. On the Calipooia mountains there is a specie of chesnut, very small, and not of much account. Hazel bushes, bearing over plenty. Acorn oaks are common in some portions of the State. Black walnuts and hickory nuts have been raised from the seed.

Few States in the Union have a larger proportionate area of valuable timber lands than Oregon. In the past, outside a few locations, comparatively little value has been attached to the timber in our forests; but in recent years it has rapidly appreciated in value. The oak and ash is coming into use as wagon-making material. There is a steady and increasing demand for Port Orford cedar. White cedar, laurel, ash, sugar pine and maple are largely used in the manufacture of furniture.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

Among the many great attractions which Oregon offers, the mineral resources and products are of really vast importance in summing up the wealth of the State. The mineral deposits are mostly confined to the eastern counties of Grant, Baker and Union, the southern tier of Jackson, Josephine, Curry and Coos. Various geological surveys, and some practical working of veins, have made known the fact that in Douglas, Coos and Curry counties, we have coal deposits which are of vast extent. The coal interest in this section is assuming

very large proportions and bids fair soon to equal most of the leading industries of the State.

Marble is another, and a rich deposit recently added to the list. The layers are of good thickness and the marble is hard, free from checks, seams and defects, and susceptible of a high finish. It shows a variety of colors.

Clay for pottery and brick, as well as drain pipe and tile is found to exist in many parts of the State.

Iron ores, bog, hematite and magnetic, exist in masses, and may be easily obtained. It abounds on the Columbia River, extending from a point opposite Kalama, southward almost to the falls of the Willamette River. It is also found in large deposits in the counties of Columbia, Tillamook, Marion, Clackamas, Jackson and Coos. Smelting furnaces are located eight miles south of Portland.

Deposits of rich copper ore exist at various points, notably on the line of the Oregon and California Railroad in Southern Oregon. Lead, zinc, tin, cinnabar, plumbago, gypsum, granite, limestone and sandstone is also found. In various, and easily accessible portions of the State, building stones are found in ample beds for all demands. Light colored limestone, and olive brown sandstone are plenty. Good glass sand is found at several points in the State. Building sand is abundant.

Gold mining is one of the principal industries of Baker, Grant and Union counties, while other counties in Eastern Oregon do considerable in this direction. In these counties the gold and silver ledges, and gold placers are annually yielding large returns. Copper ore has been found in good working quantities, but no ledge of that metal has been much developed. The placer mines have yielded richly. Baker City is about the center of the mining section in Eastern Oregon, nearly all the mines being within a radius of sixty miles of that place.

Gold was first discovered in Jackson and Josephine counties in 1851. Perhaps the entire quantity obtained in the State during the last thirty years has not been less than \$40,000,000, more than half of which is to be credited to the first decade in which gold mining was prosecuted. The more prominent mining camps of this section are Wolf creek, Grave creek, Galice creek, Silver creek, Josephine creek, Applegate, Williams, Althouse and Sucker creeks. Coarse gold predominates in all these camps. Waldo is also another prominent camp. It may be said that the chief mineral deposits of the country, so far as discovery goes, consist of gold, silver, copper, chrome, platinum, cinnabar and nickel. There have been many quartz, copper, cinnabar and chrome lodes discovered. Galice creek, Althouse, Sucker creek, Slate creek, Wolf creek, Deer creek and the tributaries to the Illinois river, also Williams creek, are known to be rich with gold-bearing quartz. The mining of Josephine county has been conducted with labor, for it is but recently that capital and machinery found their way into the mines.

The southern portion of Coos, and the eastern portion of Curry

county, embraces a large part of the great mineral belt from which Southwestern Oregon and Northwestern California have been drawing immense wealth ever since the first settlement of that region.

Below we give a short report of the Pine creek valley mines in the Eastern part of Oregon.

It is not anticipated that this report will dwell upon the examination of any particular ledge or opening. Forty-nine openings were visited and samples from a large number are before you. The district near Cornicopia, on the slope of Granite peaks toward Pine creek are not to be confounded in question of location, formation, ease of approach and character of ores with those in what may be termed "District of the Eagle creeks," situated south and west of the peaks.

The mines or ledges (more properly quartz ledges in granite,) project through the granite in lines nearly parallel to base of mountains, and are clearly visible to the naked eye at a distance. Projecting from the granite at different altitudes all dip toward the iron dykes behind and above them from thirty-five to forty-three degrees from horizontal planes. In what is termed the "basin" the duration of the gold bearing ledges must be measured by their distance from the dykes, toward which they trend and which stands above them, apparently unaffected by the elements.

It cannot be disputed that the peculiar position of these ledges and their great altitude are serious questions affecting their working and longevity.

If the mineral belt was confined to the locality thus far described, the measure of development would not, in my judgment, give that certainty of a future required by purpose of visit.

This must be an individual opinion, in view of the fact that some three or four openings have been bonded, conditional upon future developments, for prices that do not rule in a new mining camp.

Leaving the Granite Peaks and mines on the right and ascending Elk creek, one finds, to his left, a different formation, with encouraging mining development embraced in undisturbed formations. Passing over the divide separating the waters of Pine creek from the Eagle and other creeks, a new field of strong character is before us.

The openings examined give promise of certainty, and are well situated as to working, etc. The lodes exposed are more truly mineral in their character than those of Granite peaks, and already sufficient in number to insure a large and permanent camp. The limestone in question has been hauled to Silver City and Boise, as well as used in vicinity for smelting.

As yet nothing has been done in sinking shafts, etc., upon which to predict the future value of any one opening. As a whole the district to which your attention has been called presents more of value than any coming under my observation with so little development. That there is sufficient to cause an extensive and thorough working the coming season there is no doubt.

Aside from the mines visited at this time by Gen. Tannat, there are

many and very valuable mining interests in that district of country. A few miles south of Baker City there are a number of mining districts. The Virtue mine situated eight miles southeast of Baker City, free milling ore, will average about \$30 per ton. The Granite creek district, about 40 miles from Baker City, and in almost a westerly direction of the mines, one of the most promising is the Cable lode, three and a half feet wide, free milling, and will work 70 in gold and silver. Adjoining is the Minnie mine, owned by Loures & Flariety, free milling ore three feet wide, and will mill \$80 per ton. Next, the Buffalo, owned by Beagle Bros.; this mine has a tunnel of 130 feet, which taps a good, permanent vein 30 inches wide, and will mill \$75 per ton. Next the Standard, owned by H. McCann; little developed, but promising to be a good mine. The Maggie is of good size and considerable note. The Sun Set, the Sun Rise, the Monumental, the Morning Glory, and within an area of ten miles square, there is a perfect network of ledges. All these lodes are being worked by arastras, and pay well for that slow process of working.

These county limits do not mark the boundaries of the gold and silver bearing counties, in what we call Eastern Oregon. Within the area of Union, Grant Crook and Wasco counties, the precious metals are found; plentiful at certain localities, and mining is carried on with more or less activity. It would be impossible in our space to give a detailed account of these interests. We can only make the above reference to them, and say; that the region is large, the yield satisfactory, the field open to all, and with the newer and more practical machinery and appliances for working the mines, and extracting the metal, the business will be in the immediate future, a chief one in the Eastern part of the State, giving profitable employment to thousands of people, furnishing a good local market for all farm products, and in ever way building up and making prosperous these communities and finally the State.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

The value of a State as an immigration field does not altogether consist in the material wealth exhibited; nor does it consist of fertile fields with marvelous harvests, or in manufactured articles, but in these and in the institutions which she founds and fosters for the moral and intellectual training of her children. There is no subject connected with our progress and prosperity in which the people have taken a deeper interest than that of education. And they are manifestly and justly proud of their educational institutions. No State in the Union makes a more generous provision for its public schools, or has a more complete or effective system; and among the attractions of this State and the inducements it holds out to the intending emigrant of the old world or our own States, none are more worthy of attention than these facilities for popular education. The educational system embraces the three departments: The common schools, the normal schools and the State University. The Willamette University is located at Salem, the capital of the State, and is in a flour-

ishing condition, with a full corps of professors and teachers. The Pacific University is located at Forest Grove, and is supported by endowments. McMinnville College is at McMinnville. Collegiate Institute at Albany. The State University is located at Eugene City, and the Corvallis College at Corvallis, to which is attached the State Agricultural College. The State Normal Schools are supported by appropriations from a general fund, and are free to all who desire to become teachers in the public schools of the State. The especial pride of the people is the public school system. The most remote and thinly populated districts have all the advantages of the public school system. Under this management the progress of these schools has been rapid, steady, and wholly gratifying. New districts are formed each year, and nothing is left to hap-hazard or incompetent management. The head of a family who brings his children, and comes to cast his lot among us, need have no fear of failing in his duty to them in respect to education. They will find schools, and the best. As to the schools and educational facilities in Portland, they are among the best. Much attention is given to the management of our State charitable and reformatory institutions, which are among the very best in the country.

SOCIAL, MORAL AND RELIGIOUS INFLUENCES.

The church interest is a dominant one in Oregon, and without marshaling any statistical figures or making comparisons, a fair account will be highly honorable to our people. Like all States on the west slope of the Rockies, Oregon has attached to herself a diversified population, whose characteristics, in respect to social, moral, or religious usages, are as various as the lands and States of their birth. Oregon, in a religious sense, ranks well with many of the older States. There is scarcely a community or locality, no matter how isolated, but has its house of worship and a large and growing membership. In the cities and towns of the State the church edifices are commodious and handsome structures, and the pulpits are occupied by some of the most able ministers of the country.

ODD ENDS.

The Board of Immigration Commissioners have an arrangement with the Oregon and California railroad by which the new-comer can go over the line on the east side (of the Willamette), to Ashland, 341 miles, or any intermediate point, or on the west side to Corvallis, 97 miles, or intermediate stations, at a greatly reduced rate of fare, and enjoy the advantage of a stop over at any or all stations, for a period of 30 or 60 days. There are no conditions; nothing contingent on this ticket. Neither the company nor the State asks the new-comer to buy property, but extends this ticket as an inducement to get him to look over Oregon. It is issued in order that the immigrant may become intelligently acquainted with this part of the State. In addition, the Secretary of the Board issues to each new-comer a card, introducing him by name to the agent of the County Board of Im-

migration, whose duty it is to show land and afford all assistance possible, and WITHOUT CHARGE.

The immigrant coming west over the line of the Oregon Short Line through Eastern Oregon, and by the Northern Pacific and by the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company lines, on the way to Portland, has the privilege of a ten days stop over, at points he may select on the route.

At the rooms of the Immigration Board, in the city of Portland, which are adjoining the dock where the immigrant leaves the transfer boat, will always be found the Secretary, or an assistant, charged with the duty of imparting *without charge*, information in general or in detail, issuing reduced rate tickets, showing specimen productions of the State, and looking after the interests of the stranger, in every possible direction. The immigrant has only to be frank and candid in order to get frank, candid, helpful information and assistance.

The reduction obtained by the immigrant is about 40 per cent. The following are the reduced rates to the points named:

EAST SIDE.

	Single Trip.	Round Trip.		Single Trip.	Round Trip.
Oregon City	\$ 45	\$ 90	Drain.....	\$ 4 85	\$ 9 70
Salem	1 60	3 20	Oakland	5 45	10 90
Albany	2 40	4 80	Roseburg	5 95	11 90
Lebanon	2 70	5 40	Grant's Pass..	8 90	17 80
Harrisburg	3 15	6 30	Medford	9 85	19 50
Eugene City	3 70	7 40	Ashland.....	10 25	20 50

WEST SIDE.

Hillsboro.....	\$ 65	\$1 30	McMinnville.....	\$1 50	\$3 00
Forest Grove.....	75	1 50	Independence....	2 30	4 60
Yamhill	1 20	2 40	Corvallis	2 90	5 80

Trains leave Portland morning and evening. The tickets are for FIRST CLASS CARS; none other on this road.

The land department of the Oregon and California, the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, and the Northern Pacific Railroad Companies are near by or adjacent to the rooms of the Board.

At the rooms, the immigrant will find a file of the State papers, and a display of all the productions of the State. Besides these, he will find on record a list of about 1000 farms of all kinds, from which he can make a selection, and to the owner of which he will be sent.

Persons who are looking towards Oregon as a future home, and are still in doubt as to what part of the State they would like, can get full, impartial and truthful information, by letter or by word of mouth, by addressing the Secretary.

People often write to inquire if it will pay to bring cattle from Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, and other States, to Oregon, as

a part of the general move. It will not pay, unless the cattle are of a choice breed, and are fine specimens of their kind. The new-comer will find a goodly number of magnificent cattle in this State, and on the ranges any number of beef cattle, cows, etc.

TRAIN TIME.

Trains for Eastern Oregon leave Portland at 3 P. M. Transfer boat from Ash Street dock.

Trains for Willamette Valley and Southern Oregon. East side leave Portland 7:30 A. M. West side at 9 A. M.

West side local train for McMinnville and way stations 5 P. M.

East side, Albany and Lebanon at 4 P. M.

Train for Kalama leave Portland at 11 A. M.

O. R. & N. Boats for Astoria or the Upper Columbia leave at 6 and 7 A. M. Ash Street dock.

The following are third class rates from prominent Eastern cities to Portland, Oregon, via the Northern Pacific. These rates are more or less subject to change, but it is not likely that they will be any higher:

From New York.....	\$58 75	From Buffalo.....	52 75
Pittsburg, Pa.....	52 75	Philadelphia.....	57 25
Baltimore, Md.....	56 75	Washington, D. C....	49 75
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	47 80	Cleveland, Ohio.....	49 75
Columbus, Ohio.....	50 05	Detroit, Mich.....	47 75
Chicago, Ill.....	41 75	St. Louis, Mo.....	42 50
Nashville, Tenn.....	50 90	Indianapolis.....	47 25
St. Paul or Minneap-		Kansas City.....	39 75
olis.....	35 00	Wheeling, W. Va....	51 65
New Orleans.....	\$66 00		

The following are emigrant rates to Portland, via the Union Pacific Railway and Oregon Short Line:

From Chicago	\$41 75
St. Louis	42 50
New York.....	69 50
Denver, Col.....	35 00
Pittsburg, Pa.....	52 75
Wheeling, W. Va.....	51 65
Omaha, Council Bluffs, St. Joseph and Ft. Leavenworth.	35 00

The rates via both N. P. and U. P. are the same, except from St. Paul and Omaha.

PROPERTY AND TAXATION.

To the intending settler, the question of taxation is one of vital interest. Oregon does not claim to have devised anything like a perfect system of assessment and taxation, but taking the present mode, and the recent changes and revisions by the legislative committee appointed for the purpose, and whose work will no doubt become the law within the next twelve months, and the State may justly hold, that in respect to all the advantages of this feature of the mysticism of finances, she does not lose anything by comparison with other States. While there is a slight difference in the rate of taxation in the counties, 14 mills may be given as the average, throughout the State.

The assessment, under the present law, is on a basis of about 55 per cent. of the full valuation of property. If the report of the legislative committee is adopted, this per cent. will be increased perhaps 28 or 30 per cent., and the rate lowered to something like 6 or 8 mills.

WHO SHOULD COME.

General advice can be given only as to the *classes* of immigrants. The application of this advice to special cases must be the business of each individual himself. The same qualities are necessary to success here as elsewhere. Any other notion will lead to disappointment. No one should think of immigrating without sufficient means for self-support for a six months at least, after reaching the objective point; for suitable employment immediately after arrival can not always be relied on. This caution applies particularly to heads of families, who would be cruelly derelict in their duty to expose those depending on them to the risk of destitution on arrival. Families who contemplate settling on Government lands will require, after providing for all traveling expenses, from \$500 to \$800, with which to meet the cost of putting up a house, for live stock, seed, farming implements, provisions, etc.

Good health is the first requisite of a person who proposes to emigrate to a new country, with a view of improving his condition in life. Although the climate of Oregon is so favorable as to insure exemption from many diseases which prevail in other States, and to promise relief in other ailments, the chances are that immigration will prove a mistake in the case of confirmed invalids who are compelled to work for a living.

Generally speaking, persons accustomed to ordinary and mechanical labor, and who unite frugal habits with persevering industry, will run the least risk in immigrating; but individuals unwilling to work, or accustomed to live by their wits, are not wanted. Idlers will only go from bad to worse, and adventurers will not prosper. It requires health, labor, courage and persistence to succeed here, as elsewhere. Oregon is the most unsuitable and unhealthy place, on earth, perhaps, for the man who has not been "brought up" to anything in particular; who is merely a help-eat, in life. We can not, at present, encourage the immigration of more professional men—such as lawyers, doctors, surveyors and civil engineers—unless they have money beyond the expected earnings of their profession, and are prepared to take their chances after arrival. Clerks, shopmen, or those having no particular trade or calling, and men not accustomed to work with their hands, if without means of their own, would probably meet with disappointment, and perhaps hardships. A great many write to ask, if a mechanic, with a few hundred dollars, would be justified in relinquishing a steady job where he is, and coming to Oregon. We say, no. If a man has a good paying, steady job, he ought not to let go of it for an uncertainty. If he wants to branch out, and invest money in a business for himself, then he can come, and with safety. Oregon offers him an ample and profitable field. As a rule the professions are all over-stocked in Oregon. There are certainly more lawyers, real

estate agents, doctors and editors than are needed. Judging by the letters coming here, a great many people East have an idea that is a new country; it is comparatively, but there are book-keepers, clerks, stenographers and all that class of people, being supplied by the schools and stores in this State. Trade is also fully represented. There are stores enough of all kinds. Nobody here has over-looked the easy ways of earning a living.

To farmers' sons, or persons with moderate means, qualified for the life of a settler in this country, who can not see openings in older States—who can not go up, because the passages are blocked; who can not go down, because their habits and pride forbid—the varied resources of the country would seem to promise certain success, if they avoid drink and are industrious and patient.

Farmers themselves, with limited capital, who are uneasy about their future, and that of their children, and are prepared to immigrate, should consider the advantages which Oregon affords, irrespective of the climate, which must be attractive to all. They should have at least sufficient capital to be independent for twelve months. It is often best for the father to go out and pave the way for the little folks.

Girls for housework, if capable and willing, can find immediate employment at any time during the present year. Places are open in Portland and vicinity at this date May 30, for 200 such girls. The wages paid range from \$15 to \$30 per month.

COMMERCIAL.

Portland is the chief city in the State, and has a population of about 35,000 people. It is the commercial metropolis of the Pacific Northwest—and the basis from which to speak of the chief commercial interests. The city, configuration of which is pleasant to the eye of the ordinary traveler, for the man considering it in a business sense, has all the conditions which favor growth and prosperity. All these combine here in a more than ordinary degree; the capacity of the place for development and expansion is almost unlimited, and the surrounding region, rich in but partially utilized agricultural facilities in a continually enlarging market for supplies. It has its own intrinsic force, and it has a great and successful future. The city is on the north-west bank of the Willamette river, ten miles from its junction with the Columbia, 120 miles from the Pacific Ocean, to which it is navigable. In latitude 45 degrees and longitude 122 degrees West. South of Portland lies the great Willamette agricultural valley, 150 miles long by 50 miles broad, named the "Garden of Oregon," narrowing itself as it approaches Portland, so that the three separate railroads coming from the Willamette with the river of that name between, are so concentrated, by natural features, that they approach within one mile of each other before they reach the city. West of Portland is the Pacific ocean 120 miles distant, to and from which by the Willamette and Columbia rivers, ocean steamers and ships drawing 22 feet arrive and depart for China and all European ports. It is the western gateway of the Pacific Northwest, and to this is added the artificial

arteries created by the construction of the railways in this section of the common country.

The following table shows the number of business houses and corporations of the several classes in Portland. It includes such branch houses as have actual establishments, and are engaged in active business here, excluding those which are merely represented by agents having an office. Incorporated banks are not included, but private banking houses are. Such corporations only are mentioned as make Portland their *bona fide* headquarters and the central point for the expenditure of their capital.

Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.
\$ 40,000 to \$ 75,000.....	45	\$ 300,000 to \$ 500,000.....	7
75,000 " 125,000.....	29	500,000 " 750,000.....	1
125,000 " 200,000.....	15	750,000 " 1,000,000.....	4
200,000 " 300,000.....	6	1,000,000 and upward.....	14

The capital above represented aggregates considerably upwards of \$40,000,000, exclusive of the assets of the largest of our corporations.

In the year 1882, the volume of business was estimated to exceed \$30,000,000; in 1883, it had increased to \$53,000,000 by extensions to Montana and the north; and in 1884 the increase was something remarkable.

In summing up the business for 1885 the following figures are given. Value of exports, domestic by rail and water, \$8,373,390; foreign, \$5,907,271; receipts of wheat for the year, 5,825,136 centals, and of flour, 344,821 barrels; wheat and flour, exported of the value of \$7,395,244; wool, shipments of 11,558,427 pounds, valued at \$1,637,936; hop, shipments of 5,561,381 pounds, valued at \$451,462; a gain in exports to all sources over 1884, of \$2,347,819; a grain fleet of 113 vessels, registering 114,821 tons, carrying 182,353 short tons of wheat and flour; a salmon pack of 551,600 cases, nearly all sent out.

During the eight years ending June, '85, Portland has constructed 2,854 separate buildings, which unitedly cost \$11,926,175; all within the city proper, excluding Albina, East Portland and the suburbs. In 1877 only \$320,000 was spent on 109 new buildings; in 1879, \$1,162,706 on 385 buildings; in 1881, \$1,150,075 on 353 separate buildings and in 1882, \$5,469,600 on 444 buildings, while during 1883, \$3,618,550 were spent on 398 buildings. Then came the reaction of 1884, when the construction of only 193 buildings of the value of \$1,683,600 was undertaken. These figures however demonstrate that the city's building progress from 1877 to 1884, kept pace with the development of the country through internal railroad constructions.

The rolling mills, the Portland Flouring Mills, together with river steam-boat, ship building, several large saw mills and four large foundries and machine works are the principal manufacturing industries in and near Portland. Except the rolling mills and furnaces, they employ 1,355 men and turned out products of the value of \$3,044,000 in 1884. Although possessing an increasing agricultural trade, there has not yet been established the manufacture of agricultural implements. In the minor industries Portland employs 350 hands in cloth-

ing, realizing products valued at \$500,000; carriages and wagons and carts, 230 hands, value \$250,000. In the manufacture of furniture, 420 hands, realize \$590,000; carpentering 300 hands, producing \$300,000, while in making boots and shoes, Portland employs 153 hands, selling goods worth \$105,000. Its brick works, bakeries, including cracker factories, rope works, soap works, candy, fruits and confectioneries employ 595 hands; yielding products valued at \$880,000. One noticeable feature is printing and publishing, employing 375 hands and turning out work of the value of \$810,000. The miscellaneous industries, blacksmithing, bookbinding, brass foundries, box making, coffee works, cooperage, dying and cleaning works, artificial ice works, jewelry, plumbing and gas fitting, saddlery and harness making and stoves, employ together 495 hands, and turn out products of the value of \$1,040,000. The aggregate of all our manufacturing establishments for '84 was about \$18,000,000.

The salmon interest is one of the chief industries in the State. The Chinook salmon in the Columbia river is the finest. In '71, 30,000 cases realized \$150,000. In '73, 51,000. In 1877 we export 388,508 cases, receiving therefor \$2,338,000. The catch of 1877 alarmed the fishermen. Last year however, we reached our maximum production, having packed 672,350 cases which realized to our people \$3,025,575.

Since the opening of the Oregon Short Line, fresh salmon are exported to the Eastern States in refrigerator cars.

Salmon trout are wonderfully prolific in every stream, and too easy to catch to render it good sport. Oyster fisheries exist at Shoalwater and Yaquina bays, and employ schooners in transporting the oysters to San Francisco and Portland. There are two factories at Astoria for making oil from the salmon refuse.

The following figures indicate a good average year's business. The number of hands employed is not given, as they have varied in number so greatly in many establishments that accurate figures were difficult to obtain:

Value of product.	Value of product.
Awnings, sails and tents.....\$ 70,000	Jewelry.....120,000
Babbitt metal, solder, etc.....30,000	Liquors, malt.....350,000
Bags.....200,000	Lumber, planed.....500,000
Blacksmithing.....150,000	Lumber, sawed.....900,000
Bookbinding.....50,000	Marble and stone work.....30,000
Boots and shoes.....100,000	Milinery.....100,000
Boxes, packing.....60,000	Mineral waters.....25,000
Brass and copper work.....10,000	Painting and paper hanging.....100,000
Bakery and bakery products.....300,000	Paints.....20,000
Brick.....60,000	Paving and building stone.....145,000
Brooms and brushes.....50,000	Photography.....50,000
Carpentering.....150,000	Plumbing and gas fitting.....200,000
Carriages and wagons.....200,000	Printing and publishing.....850,000
Cars.....100,000	Roofing and materials.....80,000
Clothing.....450,000	Saddlery and harness.....150,000
Coffee and spices.....150,000	Ship building.....100,000
Confectionery.....170,000	Show cases.....25,000
Cordage and twine.....80,000	Slaughtering and meat packing.....800,000
Drugs and chemicals.....20,000	Soap.....100,000
Flouring and grist mill products.....1,000,000	Tinware, etc.....100,000
Foundry and machine work.....500,000	Tobacco, cigars.....50,000
Fruits and vegetables, canned.....50,000	Trunks.....10,000
Furniture.....450,000	Miscellaneous.....300,000
Furs.....16,000	
Gas.....300,000	
Ice, artificial.....35,000	
	Total.....\$9,911,000

TABLE SHOWING THE AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICE OF WHEAT PER CENTAL (100 lbs) SACKED, DELIVERED ON WHARF, AT PORTLAND, OREGON.

MONTH.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
January.....	\$1 39	\$1 58	\$1 76½	\$1 70	\$1 15
February.....	1 32	1 60	1 89	1 60	1 17½
March.....	1 32	1 62½	1 95	1 55	1 17½
April.....	1 33	1 63	1 85	1 50	1 27½
May.....	1 31½	1 68	1 77½	1 47½	1 32½
June.....	1 37	1 68	1 75	1 40	1 27½
July.....	1 39	1 70	1 75	1 35	1 30
August.....	1 50	1 56½	1 57½	1 25	
September.....	1 37½	1 53½	1 57½	1 07½	
October.....	1 61	1 53½	1 60	1 10	
November.....	1 60	1 57½	1 70	1 10	
December.....	1 156½	1 65	1 80	1 12½	

The Farmers' club after due consideration, decided that the cost of wheat raising in New York State is more than \$16 per acre or about 60 cents per bushel; that in that State wheat cannot be raised so as to be sold profitably for less than \$1.50 per bushel. After a thorough study of the matter of wheat raising, it is found that it costs 33 cents per bushel to raise wheat in Oregon and put it in the warehouse at the depot for sale. At an average crop, a farmer can get about \$18 an acre as a profit.

TOWNS.

Among the larger towns and cities in the valley, we have Salem, the Capital of the State, about fifty miles from Portland, having a population of about 7,500 people; the Governor and State officers reside here. Albany, seventy-nine miles from Portland, is a beautiful city of 3,000 inhabitants; Eugene City with about 2,800 people, is one of the thrifty, enterprising cities of the valley. In Southern Oregon, we have Roseburg, seat of Douglas county, 1,300 people; Jacksonville, seat of Jackson county, 1,500 people; Ashland in the same county, with about 1,400 people; Grant's Pass, about 800 people; Medford, 460 people; Oakland and other places. On the west side of the river we have Hillsboro with about 1,300 people; Forest Grove with 1,000 inhabitants; Dallas, Polk county, with a population of 1,000 persons; McMinnville with about 1,200 people; Corvallis, a bright, thrifty city of about 2,000 inhabitants and a number of other, and smaller towns. In the Eastern section of the State we have The Dalles, with a population of about 3,500; Baker City, 1,800; Pendleton, 2,500; Union 1,000. At the mouth of the Columbia we have Astoria, aptly called the Venice of America; a city of some 6,000 people enterprising, energetic, and the seaport town of the State.

THE TOURIST IN OREGON.

It is sometimes asked, what have you to offer the tourist and pleasure seeking traveler in Oregon? Much. Indeed, Oregon has more than

her share of pleasant and picturesque summer resorts; places where the citizen or the traveler in pursuit of pleasure and recreation will sojourn for the season, and part with, reluctantly. Along the Pacific Ocean coast line of nearly 300 miles, and within easy and inexpensive traveling distance of the central portion of the State, we have a score or two of these summer resorts where there is an inspiration in the air, and where comforts and conveniences of all kinds may be found, at ordinary prices of living. What with variety of pastoral scenery; extent of our forests; nobleness of rivers; grandeur of snow-shrouded mountain peaks and verdure-clothed hills, richness, of color; a flora that is rich beyond comparison; a fauna that is strange and interesting, and a climate which for serenity and evenness has no equal in America, and all within reach of the tourist; there is enough to captivate his fancy, and lure the invalid, artist or scientist from chamber, studio or laboratory. It is no wild exaggeration or fancy to say, that so far as the scenery of this domain is concerned, it is one of the grandest portions of the globe. Nature has showered her blessings of this kind with a lavish hand. Indeed, few sections of the American continent can offer a more agreeable and charming combination of river, hill, mountain, lake, prairie and forest attractions than that of Oregon. The visitor should not fail to visit the picturesque places, within rapid, easy and inexpensive reach of Portland. A short ride up the Columbia on the steamers or the cars of the O. R. & N. Co.'s line, will give the visitor a splendid view of Mt. Hood and Mt. St. Helens; take him to "Rooster Rock," "Cape Horn," Multnomah Falls and Latourelle Falls, both having all the elements of beauty in falling water, and to the Cascades, where the scenery is equal to, if it does not surpass, anything to be seen in Europe. At Hood station, the traveler will find stages to convey him to the base of Mt. Hood, 25 miles distant, where he will be surrounded by some of the most exhilarating scenery in the world. The trip down the Columbia, to Astoria, and the seaside resorts of Ilwaco, Fort Stephens, Seaside, Seaview, Ocean Beach, and thence a hundred different excursion routes, can be made at nominal rates, and with but little expenditure of time. The steamers for Alaska, Victoria and the delightful places on Puget Sound, clear from the docks in Portland, during the summer season.

Crater Lake is another point of interest; made conspicuous recently by an act of Congress, appropriating a large extent of surrounding country for a public park.

Crater Lake is situated in the northwestern portion of Klamath county, Oregon, 22 miles west of north of Fort Klamath, and about 90 miles east of Medford, Jackson county, 328 miles south of Portland, which is the best point to leave the Oregon & California railroad. The Jacksonville and Fort Klamath military road passes within three miles of the lake, and the road to the very walls of it, is an exceptionally good one for the mountainous country, while in near proximity may be found remarkable fine camping grounds.

The lake itself has been variously estimated from one by two to twelve by fifteen miles in extent, but from our own observation we

would say it is certainly not less than six miles wide by eight long. It is almost egg shaped, ranging from east of north to west of south. The water's surface is 6,300 feet above sea level and is completely surrounded by cliffs or walls, from 1,000 to over 2,000 feet high, which are scantily covered with fir timber. To the southwest is Wizard Island, six hundred feet high, circular shape, and slightly covered with timber. In the top is a depression, or crater—the Witches' Cauldron—90 feet deep, and 475 feet in diameter. This was evidently the last smoking chimney of a once mighty volcano. The base of the island is covered with very heavy and hard rocks, with sharp and unworn edges, over which scarcely a score of human feet have ever trod. Farther up are deep beds of ashes, and light spongy rocks and cinders giving evidence of intense heat. Within the crater, as without, the surface is entirely covered with volcanic rocks, but here it forms one of the hottest places on a clear day in August it has every been our lot to witness. Not a breath of air seems to enter and the hot sun pours down upon the thousands of rocks and stones that reflect his rays with an intensity that seems to multiply beyond conception. Here, however, we determined to lunch—and did—but one such experience will last a long time. Directly north of the Island is Llao rock, a grand old sentinel, standing boldly out on the west side of the lake and reaching 2,200 feet perpendicular. From the top of it you can drop a stone and it will pass down and grow smaller and smaller, until your head begins to swim and you see the stone become a mere speck and then fade entirely from view and at last nearly half a mile below, it strikes the unruffled surface of the water and sinks forever from sight in the depths of a bottomless lake.

There is probably no point of interest in America that so completely overcomes the ordinary Indian with fear as Crater Lake. From time immemorial no power has been strong enough to induce them to approach within sight of it. For a paltry sum they will engage to guide you thither, but before reaching the mountain top they will leave you to proceed alone.

Crater Lake is but a striking memento of a dread past. Imagine a vast mountain, six by eight miles through, at an elevation of 7,000 feet, with the top removed and the inside hollowed out, then filled with the clearest water in the world to within 2,000 feet of the top, then place a round island in one end 600 feet high, then dig a circular hole tapering to the center like a funnel, 90 feet deep and 475 feet in diameter, and you have a perfect representation of Crater Lake.

SUMMARIZING.

The intending immigrant, whether he comes from the over-crowded districts of our States, or from the old country, has only to study through these pages to ascertain just what this State has to offer him. What he reads is accurate and wholly trustworthy in every particular; and is easily substantiated by facts here on the ground. The State has grown the past two decades in every direction, material and moral. Its soil is fitted for a production of that which will feed millions of people.

it stands first as a healthful State. For the invalid this is a restful climate. It is an even, (but varied according to location) recuperative, tonic climate. And the conditions of life here are favorable. All the opportunities for progress are among the best in the land. All the possibilities for wealth are abundant. The soil is rich, fertile, and versatile. The productions belong to almost every clime. If the immigrant comes here to farm in a general way, to raise stock, to mine, to establish new industries, he will find just the surroundings and inducements he has in view. Our lands will reward him as a farmer. Everything in the way of soil and climate, market and transportation will meet his views. Here is a broad, open field of occupation for those who toil for a competency. If he seeks government, railway or lands held by private parties at low rates, now is the time to come and make his selection. Each season the limits of such lands are narrowing, and localities near towns and railways settling up.

Unimproved lands are now settling at very low prices. After the public domain in this State has been exhausted, (and it will not be long to that date), the land in Oregon will very quickly go up to an average, probably, three times as high as the present one. The man who owns 160 acres of Oregon land has a fortune for his children. The second Oregon is coming on. The present State and people are rich. The average farm entered twenty years ago at \$1.25 an acre, is worth \$30 an acre to-day. This makes an appreciation of many millions. The second Oregon will reap still more because of the land limit. In ten years the \$1.25 to \$30, will be \$30 to \$60 and \$75. It is wisdom to invest now, if you intend to invest at all. Come with a will to work, and your industry and careful effort will reward you. For almost any sum of money between \$5 and \$75 an acre a man can get one or a hundred acres of land, convenient to town, transportation, schools, churches and other advantages of this nature; land, that will produce all the grains, fruits and vegetables of the temperate zone of America. He can find the same in a climate, where nectarines, figs, almonds and the best of all kinds of fruit, and corn, as well as wheat, find a natural home. He can be suited, as to climate, soil, prices, productions; in a word, if he is at all reasonable, he cannot go amiss of his object in Oregon.

With a State offering the potent inducements of an equable climate, an unmatched soil, splendid timber land, the best of water in natural streams and in wells, the highest grade of educational institutions, a dominant church interest, convenient markets, the permanent population of this part of Oregon, composed as it is of the best material, will most cordially welcome that, in immigration, which will add to the moral, social and financial status, to the force that is to develop the limitless resources of this vast domain.

THE STATE DIVIDED.

There are three natural divisions of the State, and as many climatic areas. Three ranges of mountains, the Cascade, the Coast and the Blue Mountains traverse the State. From south to north, parallel to

the ocean shore, runs the Coast range. Parallel to this, about 100 miles further east, runs the Cascade range, extending from the California line to British Columbia. The Blue Mountains are in Eastern Oregon, extending from near the southern line into Washington Territory.

EASTERN OREGON.

This section of the State is an empire in itself, comprising two-thirds of the area of this State, and embraces the eight counties of Wasco, Crook, Gilliam, Morrow, Union, Umatilla, Grant and Baker. The wheat belt comprises the greater portion of the great plain, extending all the way from the foothills of the Cascades in Wasco county to and including a portion of northern Idaho. Not all is well adapted to grain raising, however; considerable portions of Wasco, Gilliam and Morrow counties Umatilla and Union, are either too rough or too dry to raise grain to advantage—but these portions are scarcely less valuable, for they afford ranges for stock, and stock-raising is a more profitable business than wheat-raising. Transportation facilities have increased rapidly in the last few years. Barley grows as successfully as wheat. Corn is latterly becoming an important crop, and does reasonably well. Vegetables of nearly all sorts common to our climate are exceedingly prolific and of excellent quality, and can be grown upon the dry up lands as well as upon the bottom-lands. Various kinds of fruit are successfully cultivated in the Eastern Oregon valleys and can be produced in most parts of this upper country. It is the opinion of many that much of the sandy land considered unfit for grain growing will sustain vineyards; and the time will likely come when the Eastern Oregon territory will be celebrated not only for its wheat, the “corn for nourishment,” but also its “wine for refreshment.”

The other great sources of wealth in this country are its stock-producing beef and wool. The climatic conditions are very different from either Western or Southern Oregon; yet desirable and comparing favorably with other localities. The winters are short, sometimes sharp and at times a little severe. The thermometer rises higher in the summer, than it does in Western Oregon. The rainfall is less by one-half; yet seldom drouth occurs. Spring begins in February and lasts till May. This is the rainy season.

The principal objections to the country as a home for farmers are two; lack of timber in the interior regions and away from the timber-bordered streams, and difficulty in obtaining water in some localities. In some instances wood for fuel and fencing must be hauled from thirty to forty miles; and in spots water can only be obtained by digging eighty or a hundred feet, mostly through rocks. These are exceptional cases, however, water usually being found at a depth of from seven to twenty feet. Any description here further than a general statement of this sort is of course impossible. Settlers on traveling over the country and making inquiries can ascertain the advantages and disadvantages for themselves.

BAKER COUNTY.

Is about 200 miles long and 100 wide. It has a population of about 15,000 people. There are 11,000,000 acres of land in this county. The most desirable portions have been surveyed. Water courses are numerous and never failing, and from these much of the dry land there may be easily irrigated, while other tracts are not so conveniently situated.

The leading tributaries of Snake river, beginning at the north, Powder, Burnt, Malheur and Owyhee rivers, each of which has numerous large and small tributaries. The bottom lands along the streams are very fertile and frequently spread out into grassy valleys of considerable width. Some of this land, lying back from the streams and slightly elevated above them, requires irrigation to render it productive much of it being favorably located for that purpose.

The stock ranges of the Malheur and Owyhee are among the best in the West. The climate is in every way suited for that industry. But little rain falls in summer and not much snow in winter. Cattle have grazed in some of these valleys for fifteen years without other food than that obtained by them on the ranges and have never suffered serious loss. Generally, they are fat and in good condition in the spring; but occasionally, they suffer some deterioration. As on all ranges, a small percentage die every winter from various cause. Running water is abundant in the streams, fed constantly by the living springs and melting snow of the mountains, and stock does not suffer for lack of water during the driest season. It is estimated that 150,000 cattle are grazed in the county, valued at \$2,000,000, though the assessor's returns fall far short of these figures both in number and value per head. The stock industry dominates in a large portion of the county, and however extensive the farming settlements may become in that region, this pursuit will always be an important and profitable one. The wool interests are also quite considerable, and large bands of sheep graze on the hills and in the little mountain valleys.

The first great industry of this region was mining, and the country was first settled by a mining population. Gold and silver quartz ledges and gold placers have annually yielded large returns. Elsewhere in this book this mining interest has been fully noticed.

During the past year, the population of the county has increased at least 45 per cent. and the influence of this increase is manifest in the rapid and substantial growth of the center of supplies, Baker City. Carpenters, brick and stone masons, and in fact, mechanics of all kinds, have been kept busy, while real estate has advanced more than 100 per cent.

There is no section in Oregon where an industrious man, with a small capital, can do better than in Baker county. There is a great deal of vacant land to be had, and unimproved agricultural land can be had for from \$6 to \$10 an acre.

Baker City, a thriving town of 2,200 inhabitants, is the county seat. It has rail road communication with Portland.

GRANT COUNTY.

Grant county contains an area of 13,000 square miles, and stands at the head of the stock industry in Oregon. Its 12,000 people are engaged chiefly in mining and stock raising. There is little land, except on the Lower John Day and its tributaries, that is less than 3,000 feet above the sea level. The mercury falls sometimes quite low, but these cold snaps are infrequent and of short duration. Among the mountains, of course, the climate is subject to sudden changes. Snow seldom falls to any great depth, except in the mountains, and seldom remains on the ground more than a few days below the timber line. Rain seldom falls from June to September, except in sudden thunder showers that sometimes occur. Although the summers are warm, the heat is not uncomfortable, owing to the dryness and rarity of the atmosphere. The nights are always cool.

The agricultural possibilities of this region have never been fully recognized. The farming lands consist chiefly of narrow valleys and adjacent foothills. "Bonanza farming," as conducted on the immense prairies of Dakota, is not here possible, but the small farm, producing diversified crops of grain, hay and vegetables, and giving support to a limited number of cattle, sheep, horses and swine, can be made to yield a splendid living to thousands of energetic families.

The soil and climate of Grant county are adapted to the raising of all the hardier grains, fruits and vegetables. Wheat, oats, barley and hay are the leading crops. The nights are too cool for corn to do well, though corn is raised in the warmer valleys. Apples, pears, plums, cherries and berries of all kinds thrive, but peaches cannot be depended upon; yet good peaches are raised in certain portions of the county, where the topography favors them and gives them shelter from the extreme cold. The country is well watered by numerous large and small streams and springs of pure water. The northern portion is well timbered.

Nothing but a detailed description of the county by its natural subdivisions can give an adequate idea of its great agricultural possibilities. In proportion to its total area the amount of arable land is small, but when the numerous valleys are considered by themselves, and their areas added together, the result carries the total far up into the millions of acres. Put together in one body, it would make a compact arable tract equal in size to some of the best counties in the State.

The most important stream is the John Day, rising in four great streams in the Blue Mountains, after uniting, flowing easterly and and northerly to the Columbia. Along this stream, its various forks and tributaries, are thousands of acres of the finest arable land, much of which has been occupied for years, while much more is still open for settlement.

The county is rich in minerals, and millions have been taken from the placers here.

There are five towns in Grant county—Canyon City, Prairie City, John Day, Burns and Drewsy. Canyon City is situated on Canyon Creek, near its junction with the main stream of John Day river, and

has a population of about 800. It is the chief commercial point in the county, and is connected by stage lines with The Dalles and Baker City. The latter point is ninety-six miles distant, and is the railroad station for this region; mail being received daily by that route.

Grant county as a place of residence would meet the ideal of a large proportion of immigrants seeking homes.

CROOK COUNTY.

Crook is a new county cut off from the southern end of Wasco in 1882. It lies on the eastern slope of the Cascades, in the very heart of Oregon. Its many mountain valleys and long ranges of rolling hills are covered with grass, and for years this has been a vast grazing ground for immense bands of cattle. The country is well watered by the tributaries of the Des Chutes. There are many thousands of acres of valuable agricultural land along the streams and in the numerous valleys yet open to settlement. These lands are of undoubted fertility. There are also the vast stretches of bunch grass lands, which have been generally considered of no value without irrigation. This opinion is being somewhat modified under the experiments that have been made the last few years, and many now believe that any soil rich and moist enough to support a luxuriant growth of bunch grass will produce good crops of grain when properly cultivated.

As the principal industry is stock raising, and as stockmen generally pay no attention to cultivation of the soil, those engaged in farming find a ready market at home for all they can produce, and at prices that rule as high or higher than those of any other locality in the State. Only a small percentage are engaged in agriculture, hence the demand for grain and vegetables is equal to the supply of those articles.

Prineville, the county seat, is the trade center and supply point for this industry, and is a thriving town, situated on Ochoco river, near its junction with Crooked river, a branch of the Des Chutes.

MORROW COUNTY.

The southwestern portion of the empire of Umatilla, county, was given, recently, to form the new County of Morrow, of which Heppner, the center of the wool industry, is the county seat. This county is surrounded irregularly by Umatilla, Grant, Wasco and Gilliam. Until recent years the principal source of revenue of that region was the stock industry, and there is probably no country in which the raising of cattle, horses and sheep could be more profitably engaged in. Of late years sheep have superseded cattle to a large extent, there being 150,000 of them in the vicinity of Heppner. Owing to a large influx of immigrants during the past two years, large areas of grazing land are now being rapidly transformed into grain fields. Land that was formerly thought valuable only for grazing is now producing from twenty to forty bushels of wheat to the acre, or from two to three tons of hay. There is much of this quality of land still open to settlement. The description which in this book is given to Umatilla, Union and Wasco counties, will in general, apply to Morrow and Gilliam counties.

GILLIAM COUNTY.

The last legislature created a new county with the name of Gilliam, taking land for that purpose from Wasco and Umatilla. Through it flows the John Day River to its junction with the Columbia, and within its limits lies much of the John Day region described in Wasco county. The leading industry is wool growing, though yearly agriculture is increasing, as land is being taken from the ranges and given to the plow. There are thousands of acres of good prairie wheat land open for settlement. The county seat is Arlington, a bustling town of a few years' growth, lying on the Columbia and the O. R. & N. Company's line, which crosses the northern end of the county skirting the river.

UMATILLA COUNTY.

Umatilla County, since nearly one-half its former territory was taken off in last year to create Morrow County, contains about 75 townships, 2770 square miles, or 1,728,000 acres. The present county of Umatilla consists of the eastern half of the old county, and contains the most extensive agricultural region of Eastern Oregon. The present population is about 15,000. Wheat, barley, oats and corn are the principal agricultural products, wheat largely predominating. Prior to 1883 no grain was raised for export, the chief industry being stock-raising, most of the land being considered unfit for agricultural purposes. Gradually the soil has been tested, until it is now demonstrated that a great portion of the county is very productive. The soil and climate is well adapted to barley and oats as well as wheat.

The average yield of wheat for 1885 is officially reported to be 26 bushels per acre. This includes spring and volunteer crops. Many fields of properly sown fall grain yield from 30 to 45 bushels an acre.

All kinds of fruits not strictly tropical can be successfully cultivated. Apples, plums, prunes and berries are especially prolific and of fine quality. Peaches and grapes can also be grown in some portions of the county; in the warmer valleys. All kinds of vegetables grow in abundance, and of the best quality. Though stock has been diminishing before the advance of the gang-plow and header and steam-thresher, there are yet large areas of the county especially adapted to grazing, which cannot be successfully tilled. The census of 1885 shows 22,984 horses, 20,805 cattle, 14,288 hogs, and 253,717 sheep, the wool product being 1,638,856 pounds. The number of sheep of course include lambs; the average yield of wool is about 9 pounds per head. The total valuation for 1885 is about \$6,800,000; net taxable property, after excluding indebtedness and exemptions, \$4,275,000, or over \$350 per capita for the total population.

The climate is much milder than that several degrees further south, east of the Rocky Mountains. Excessive extremes of heat and cold are not as protracted as in Eastern States, generally lasting but a few days. Strong winds prevail for awhile in spring, but rarely in winter, and anything like cyclones are unknown. Though the soil is

very light and loose, and no rain falls during the summer months, no irrigation is necessary. There is no healthier spot on the continent. The Blue mountains afford an inexhaustible supply of pine, fir and tamarack timber, and abundance of large game. The streams abound in salmon and mountain trout. There are numerous streams, though the "hill land" at some distance from streams is quite as good as that adjacent to them. Coal in extensive quantities has been discovered. The county has been and is being well supplied with railroads. The O. R. & N. Co's. line extends across most of the northern edge of the county along the Columbia river; a branch of its line extends from Umatilla Junction via the Umatilla river across the Blue mountains connecting with the Union Pacific; and a branch is in construction between Pendleton and Walla Walla, W. T., a distance of 40 miles through the heart of the agricultural region. Wages for all sorts of labor are good, and no one who is able and willing to work need lack for employment at fair wages. Men entirely without means will have difficulty in making a start—except by working for wages—but those with small capital—say from \$1,000 to \$5,000—can secure a good home here as easily as in any other county in the Union. Professional men and idlers are not needed. Although a great quantity of government land has been taken up during the last two or three years, there is still room for thousands of settlers in the foothills removed from railways and towns, who are willing to endure a few hardships at first. Pendleton is the county seat and principal town, situated on the Umatilla river, and the railroad, and is the terminus of the Walla Walla branch railroad; is a prosperous town of about 2,500 inhabitants. Weston, Centerville and Milton in the eastern part of the county, Adams, 14 miles from Pendleton on the Wild Horse creek, and Echo on the Umatilla, 20 miles north of Pendleton, are the other principal towns. Good church and school facilities are offered in almost every settlement.

UNION COUNTY.

This county is situated in the northeastern part of the State, and is about 100 miles square. The surface of the country embraced within the county limits is diversified and generally quite elevated, Grand Ronde Valley being about 2,700 feet above the level of the sea. The mountains are much higher. In places they are five, six, and in some instances, perhaps, seven thousand feet above the sea.

The climate is generally dry, though fairly seasonable as to rainfall. The fall rains begin usually in September, but are not generally copious until the latter part of October or the first of November. From about the middle of November to the first or middle of March there is usually more or less snow, which in the more elevated sections accumulates to a considerable depth, and in the higher mountains remains until late in the spring, not entirely disappearing on the highest ranges until June. The latter part of March, all of April, and the early part of May is usually more or less interspersed with showers, and generally there are seasonable showers in June and July.

There are not less than 350,000 acres of the best quality of agricultural lands, and twice as much grazing land, in the county. The residue of the county is covered with an almost inexhaustible supply of timber of a very superior quality, embracing pine, spruce, tamarack and fir. Union is a splendid stock and dairy county, and it is finely adapted to fruit growing. The timberless hills are covered with succulent bunch grass, while the pasturage in the pine forests, though less nutritious in its nature, is so well sheltered that the cattle keep fat and strong during the severest winters.

Grand Ronde Valley is a circular, grassy plain, thirty miles in diameter. It is one of the most fertile valleys on the Pacific Slope, well watered, and very productive of fruit, grain, vegetables and hay. Wheat often yields from forty to sixty bushels to the acre, and oats and barley from sixty to eighty. It is cut off on the south by a high range of hills, which extends in an easterly and westerly direction, connecting the mountains on each side. On the north the valley is terminated by the mountains coming into close proximity to each other, being only separated by the gorge through which the Grand Ronde river flows. Either in winter, spring, summer or autumn it is a magnificent picture when viewed from any of the surrounding heights. The river, which bears the same name as the valley, flows in from the Blue Mountains on the west side. It takes a straight easterly course until it reaches the hills on the eastern side, thence it takes a northerly course, becoming very sluggish, and follows an exceedingly crooked channel.

The inducements held out by Union County are attracting hundreds of families, and it will not be long before the best lands will be settled and brought under cultivation.

There are two considerable towns in the county, Union and LaGrande. Union is the county seat and has a population of 1,500. It is a growing town in the midst of a fine agricultural country, which is surrounded by stock ranges on which are large herds of cattle, horses and sheep. Union is the shipping point for both stock and grain. LaGrande is also a busy village with bright prospects for the future. The county is well supplied with schools, churches and similar features.

WASCO COUNTY.

This is one of the principal counties of the Eastern Empire, and has an area of something like 2,350,000 acres of land. The county contains 100 townships. Of this land, it is considered by our best judges that there is something more than half of it which has a soil suited to mixed farming, most of it without irrigation. It is also estimated that there are not over five townships, all told, that are not of great value, a portion of the year, for pasturage. This, with immense timber resources on the Cascade range of mountains, extending across the western boundary of the county, from the Columbia southward, and the timber border upon the Blue Mountain range, on its southeastern boundary, makes it one of the most desirable

bodies of land in the Northwest, especially as the Columbia river runs entirely across the northern boundary.

The everlasting snows of Mt. Hood furnish a constant, never-failing volume of water in Des Chutes and its tributaries, which runs northerly across the entire westerly portion of the county, and pour their clear, cool waters into the Columbia at Fultonville, fifteen miles easterly from The Dalles. The westerly and northwesterly watershed of the Blue Mountain range sends its surplus waters through the John Day river and its many branches in to the Columbia, twenty miles above the mouth of the Des Chutes. Thus the territory of the county, which is about sixty miles square, has the Columbia waters on the north, and is divided into three parts by the Des Chutes and John Day waters from the south. The soil between these rivers and along the whole length of their sides up to the timber on the mountain slopes, is of unsurpassed richness, and suitable for vegetable growth and the production of grain, requiring only man's instrumentality in working and exposing its top by the plow and letting in the sun and air to prepare it for his uses.

From the earliest settlement of the county, until recently, that region has been largely devoted to stock raising. As the population increased the ranges were occupied and it became necessary to sell off the cattle. Very naturally the attention of the people was directed to agriculture, which formerly had been carried on only to the extent of supplying local consumptive demands. There was serious question as to the capacity of the country for general farming—not with reference to the richness of the soil, for that was unquestioned, but it was feared that the long seasons of dry weather would be fatal to general crops. The experiment, however, has been tried, and the result is highly satisfactory. Wheat, which was quite generally grown, is a splendid crop. The yield is reported to average from 22 to 26 bushels to the acre. Many fields, particularly well cultivated, yielded 30 bushels or more to the acre, and others, where farming methods were poor, did not produce more than 20 bushels, but the average was fully up to expectations.

The spring season of northern Wasco County is a month earlier than that of the Willamette Valley, and its "truck" products can always have the first and highest sales in the market of Portland. The country is splendidly adapted for this kind of farming, and with the drouths which must be expected occasionally will interfere less than with wheat as an exclusive crop. Besides, vegetable and fruit crops do not drain and impoverish the soil as does grain growing. Northern Wasco is the most favored region of this much-favored State for fruit production. It lacks many of the favorable climatic advantages of other portions of Oregon, but this is more than compensated by its situation next door to the Portland market. Apples, cherries, pears, peaches and small fruits mature very early there, and their form and flavor is unsurpassed. Some of the finest specimens of the potato, bean, corn and vegetables shown at the

State Board rooms were raised on the John Day river; and that without any cultivation, being sod growth.

Planted at the gateway of the grand canyon of the Columbia, is The Dalles, a city of about 4,000 inhabitants. Its location is favorable and commands the support of a wide district of country north and south. Shops of the O. R. & N. Company are located here and add considerably to its trade. Farming districts within reach of it, and stock ranges in all directions, materially build up the prosperity of the place. It has good hotels, the best of schools, handsome business blocks, good streets and many beautiful private residences.

SOUTHERN OREGON.

The counties of Jackson, Josephine, Coos, Curry, Lake and Klamath, form what is commonly known as Southern Oregon. It comprises the lake region to the east of Jackson, the valley of Rogue River, the Umpqua and the Coquille rivers, and a vast domain lying south of the Calapooia spur, and north of the California line. Whether we speak of Southern Oregon as a stock, fruit, grain, timber or mineral region, it is equal to any other part of the State. In many respects—fruit and corn for instance—this section is unmatched in the State or on the Pacific Coast. The whole domain will stand the closest examination of the immigrant who comes to find opportunity for building up a profitable business and permanent home.

The climate of Southern Oregon is its strong point; the healthfulness of the section in comparison with other parts of the State or with other States, presents it in a most favorable light. The soil is fertile and prolific. Anything that will thrive in a semi-tropical climate will grow here, and attain a degree of perfection unknown elsewhere. Southern Oregon is a very empire, the pride of every citizen there, and containing within itself all the elements of prosperity; the very place for new homes, new energy, new industries.

JACKSON COUNTY.

It is not easy for a person to form a correct idea of Jackson county without visiting it; and even then a hasty tour, although instructive, is apt to be misleading in many particulars unless accompanied by the closest observations and the most diligent inquiry. It is a land of novelties. In topography, climate, water, soil and products, it has its own peculiar character. There is a strange commingling of mountains and plains, hills and valleys, gardens and deserts; and their unusual and unexpected combinations are ever ready to interest the intelligent observer, and confuse the careless sight-seer. Climate and seasons are unlike anything known in the States east of the Rocky Mountains. The great differences of soil in the same neighborhood, and often on the same farm, renders any description made otherwise than in detail vague and unsatisfactory.

Bounded north by Douglas, east by Lake, and south by California. It contains an area of about 4100 square miles, and fully one-half of its surface is comprised within the Rogue river valley and the valleys

tributary to it. Jackson is by many termed the garden spot of the Pacific coast, because of its excellent climate, its beautiful scenery and the richness and great variety of its productions. It is eight townships or forty-eight miles wide, east and west, with an average of nine townships, or forty-four miles, north and south. This area contains 2592 square miles, or, in other words, 1,658,880 acres. Of this amount 278,000 acres are in cultivation, which can be enlarged to a total of 500,000 acres or more. Dividing the 1,658,880 acres into three parts, one-third is arable land, one-third grazing and one-third timber land. The arable land comprises the valley, table and rolling hill lands.

It has neither the humidity of the Willamette nor the excessive heat nor drouth of the Sacramento valley, but maintains an equable temperature, a kind of happy medium between the two. Besides its mines, fruit, vegetables and grain, it is particularly famous for its fine stock, especially horses. From the first there seems to have been a rivalry among the stock-raisers of Rogue river valley for the improvement of all breeds.

Rogue river valley is a most beautiful one, dotted here and there with groves of oak, intermingled with evergreen, covered all over with well cultivated farms and excellent improvements. The summits of the highest mountains to the east and south are covered with everlasting snow, while in the valley snow seldom falls at all. Thousands of streams come tumbling down the mountain-sides to beautify and enrich the valley below.

The great diversity of soils and the admixture of the elements composing one class of soil with those of another grade renders it exceedingly difficult, in the space at our command, to describe it so that one not acquainted with its peculiarities and the climatic influences can form a rational conclusion concerning its merits. The soil of all sections of country seems to be adapted to the climate, or the climate to the soil. These conditions appear to be admirably adjusted here. There is no frost to loosen up or pulverize the mineral elements, but this work is done by chemical action caused by the admixture found in nearly every grade of soil. Nothing more astonishes the novice than the crops found growing on lands which appear to him as worthless.

The same wide-spread variety of soils manifests itself in the products. Take, for instance, any of the valley farms; and on all them you may grow, with a reasonable amount of industry, all that is necessary for the support of man or beast; including fruits from the semi tropical to the most hardy varieties. Couple to this the fact that crops never fail, that houses or other improvements are never molested by wind or storms, that the climate is mild, invigorating and healthy, and you will have a fair conception of nature's works to the wants of man who makes his home in this valley.

The mildness of the climate and the absence of any prevailing disease among stock makes this an inviting field for stock growers. Very few persons furnish shelter for their stock in winter. In the

valley where it is more densely settled and the native grass more exhausted, more hay for winter feeding or more tame pasturage is required. Some of the best horses ever grown on the Pacific Coast were the product of this county. Stock of all kinds have always commanded good prices.

The county seat is Jacksonville, a delightful town of considerable importance, about five miles to the west of the railroad. It has two newspapers, a large number of mercantile establishments, excellent schools, churches, a \$40,000 court house and other attractions. The other principal towns are Medford, a new town on the railroad near the center of the valley, of rapid growth and great promise. Phoenix, also on the railroad, and Ashland, the present terminus of the California and Oregon road, and the most considerable town in Southern Oregon. It has a college, woolen factory, marble factory, two cabinet factories, a large flouring mill, newspaper, two excellent public schools, a bank does a large commercial business with the surrounding country, and with the Lake county across the mountains. Ashland creek flows through the town and furnishes an excellent water power, and an abundance of water for irrigation and domestic purposes.

JOSEPHINE COUNTY

Lies to the east of Curry, south of Douglas, west of Jackson and reaches the California line on the South. Its area is about 1,800 square miles.

Its picturesque beauty is beyond description, and its area of tillable land is not as extensive as other portions of the State, although the valleys are beyond all question among the most fertile and productive in America.

Rogue river flows through the country for 40 miles, and furnishes a fine valley of rich, sandy loam for about 18 miles. The valley is from one to two miles wide for this distance, backed with high rolling hills, covered with excellent growth of timber. Rogue river is a beautiful stream, with an average width of about 300 feet and a depth of three or four feet, with a fall of ten feet to the mile. The water is always clear and cold.

Williams creek and the Applegate river form a narrow valley of very rich land about 30 miles long. These valleys are already noted for a wonderful productiveness.

Jump-off-Joe, Grave and Wolf creeks are streams of some importance, each forming small valleys of agricultural and grazing lands.

The Illinois river, with its tributaries of Deer creek, Sucker creek and Althouse creek, form the valleys upon the western side of the county. There is upon each of these streams many acres of fine agricultural land, much of it still covered with brush. These streams in former years have been especially noted for their rich placer mines. In this vicinity there are still found good government lands, that will make happy homes for industrious and economical families.

The resources of Josephine county are very numerous. In agricultural products, it produces well, a most remarkable variety.

Grain of almost every kind, fruits and vegetables of every description, not only grow, but attain a size and flavor equal, to those of any country.

Stock of all kinds thrive well in connection with the farm, and there are several good ranges for small bands.

Much wealth lies in its mineral and timber resources, for when they are fully developed in all their branches and manufactories are established, there will be a large home market for nearly all the farm products.

This county with its fertile bottoms of warm, sandy loam soil along the streams, with its warm hillsides of dry, red land and cool granite benches, covered with immense pine forests, together with its sheltered situation and consequent immunity from wind and other storms, all conduce to make it well adapted to the raising of tender fruits and vegetables, as well as the more common and hardier kinds. No country in the world excels it for apples, pears, peaches, plums, apricots, nectarines and grapes, while all the varieties of berries possible in this latitude are produced in abundance and of the finest flavor. Snow seldom falls in the valleys and is almost always present in the mountains.

Fruit trees are generally healthy and free from moss so common to trees in the more moist climate further north, and usually begin bearing at two or three years old from the bud or graft.

Corn and cane grow well on the sandy soil along the streams. Corn matures hard and sound, and will keep through the winter in an ordinary crib, and considerable syrup is annually made from the sugar cane. Broom corn has been successfully raised, and in the future will be an important industry. In the way of vegetable and garden truck, they attain a size and quality seldom equaled in other countries. Watermelons of prodigious dimensions and exquisite flavor were grown last year at the rate of 1,400 marketable melons per acre, weighing from 20 to 60 lbs. each. Carrots, of which one acre yielded eight tons of fine roots, tomatoes that yielded over 400 bushels per acre and other vegetables in like proportion. Such things as squashes, rhubarb or pie-plant, horseradish, asparagus, etc., find here a congenial location. Tobacco and sweet potatoes have been raised in a small way and do well.

Such statements as the above must not be taken as a general average of the whole county, as they will only apply to the best portions or bottom lands. There is, however, a large amount of mountainous, or rolling, granite hill land which has been thought to be unproductive, but recent experiments have proved that fruit trees, grape vines and many other things will grow and thrive thereon, and consequently it is being taken up in considerable quantities and converted into homes. Timothy, red clover and alfalfa all grow luxuriantly on the bottom lands without irrigation, but when grown on uplands need water.

There are considerable government and railroad lands in this county, mostly rolling hills and small valleys, covered with timber

and brush. Small tracts of good government land can be found by taking plenty of time to hunt it out. Better land can be bought for small sums, and many places with improvements are for sale cheap by persons who have not perfected title.

The timber interests of this county are vast and varied. The value lies not so much in the quantity as the quality, and the growing demand throughout the northwest coast for our sugar pine. This is extensively used for manufacturing sash and doors, and now that an extensive factory has been built at Grant's Pass, every sugar pine tree brings the county not less than seventy-five dollars. This is the only body of sugar pine, or manufacturing pine, on this coast, north of California, that is sufficiently close to transportation to make it available. Josephine county is furnishing this pine now to Jackson, Lane, Linn, Marion, and Multnomah counties, and can supply all of Oregon, Washington Territory and Idaho with doors, sash, etc., and stop the importation of these things from California.

The yellow pine for flooring is unsurpassed, and this, together with the common lumber, finds a ready sale in Jackson county, as her timber is too far distant from her valleys to make it available, while this is easily transported upon the railroad; and the demand is constantly increasing.

The great value of this timber therefore lies in its susceptibility of being manufactured into such articles of trade and commerce as this great northwest coast is constantly demanding. Most excellent advantages for a water power in the immediate vicinity of this timber belt adds very materially to its value. Rogue river for fifteen miles above Grant's Pass has an average fall of ten feet to the mile, and furnishes an inexhaustible supply of most excellent water and would furnish a cheap and endless power for manufacturing. This power and the manufacturing interests connected with it are among the most reliable and profitable investments that this State affords.

Grant's Pass is now the principal town, being on the Oregon and California railroad line and the shipping point for almost the entire business of the county, of which it is the seat. It is situated on the banks of Rogue river, and bids fair to soon become the most promising town of Southern Oregon. It has to support it the entire resources of the county. Surrounding it is the large timber interests. In a business sense, the town is a bright, thrifty, wide awake place. In the moral, social, educational and financial features, Grant's Pass is abreast of the best localities in the State. It is admirably situated, advantageously so with reference to the trade of a vast region surrounding it, and it is not likely that its supremacy as a controlling business center for the county and the mining region, will ever be disputed. It has a population of energetic, pushing, liberal-minded citizens, who will create for the place a vigorous life and consequent prosperity.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Douglas county is a part of Southern Oregon, and is bounded on the north by Lane County, on the east by Lake, on the south by

Jackson, on the west by Coos county and the Pacific Ocean, It includes all the territory drained by the Umpqua river, which takes its rise in the Cascade Mountains and running westerly empties into the ocean in latitude about $43^{\circ} 40'$ north. Its extreme length from north to south is ninety miles, from east to west one hundred, and its area 4,000 square miles, 2,560,000 acres. The low hills are covered with scattered oaks. The valleys are mostly free from timber with exceptional groves of fir on the banks of the streams, giving the appearance of a great park, and furnishing everywhere landscapes of singular beauty. The higher spurs and the mountains themselves furnish an inexhaustible supply of fir, pine and cedar, which make the finest building material in the United States.

The population of the county in 1885 was 12,000. The present means of communication with the outside world is, principally, the Oregon and California railroad which runs from Portland, near the northern boundary of the State, south through its whole length.

The principal towns of this county are Roseburg, the county seat, which contains a population 1,400. It is situated on the South Umpqua river on the line of the O. & C. railroad, 198 miles south of Portland, and is the terminus of the wagon road to Coos Bay. On an air line, it is distant from the coast about 45 miles, by the wagon road 65 miles, and by the railroad survey 90 miles.

The next in size, Oakland, which is situated in the valley of the Calapooia creek, on the line of the railroad, about twenty miles north of Roseburg.

Drain is in the northern part of the county on the line of the railroad. From this point a wagon road leads to Scottsburg and Gardiner, the seaport. It has a State Normal School. and is rapidly increasing in population.

Gardiner, the seaport, is about fifteen miles below Scottsburg, the only communication with which is by the river.

The county is divided into school districts, in all of which public schools are kept, which are equal to schools of the same grade in any State of the Union. Churches of all denominations, from Roman Catholic to the Universalists, are within reach of the people everywhere.

The climate of this county is the most desirable in the State, being subject to no extremes of heat or cold. It is not so cold as the Willamette Valley, on the immediate north, nor so warm in the summer as the counties on the south. Snow very seldom falls in the valley, and when it does, remains but a short time. During the past winter there has been no snow or freezing weather, and the grass has been green the entire season. The seasons are divided into the rainy and dry, by reason of the trade winds of the Pacific. From the September equinox to March, the wind blows generally from the southwest and is warm. This brings rain while it moderates the temperature, which would otherwise be rigorous in this latitude. The Coast Range of mountains forms a complete barrier to the sea-fogs that often prevail near the ocean during this season of the year. There

are no cyclones or severe thunder storms. As might be expected, in a country drained by rapid mountain streams, the health of its inhabitants is exceptionally good.

The soils are various, the river bottoms being a sandy loam. Higher up there is a dark mold with less sand, and on the hills a friable clay of a yellow color, both of which produce fine crops. In fact, these lands yield the best crops of grain, and where the hills are too precipitous for the plow, furnish abundant grass for pasturage. There are occasional spots, in the higher valleys, of a very black soil so mixed with clay as to be difficult of cultivation, except in the wet season. This is our strongest land, and, except the bottoms, produces the best crops if properly cultivated.

The crops never fail in this county. Once in a decade a dry season may reduce the the yield, but even then it is equal to the average of the Eastern States. Wheat, oats and barley, in fact, every cereal except corn, is very productive everywhere. Corn can only be raised at a profit on the bottom lands. Wheat yields from fifteen to forty bushels per acre; barley eighteen to forty five, and oats from thirty-five to sixty, according to their cultivation; one hundred and fifteen bushels of corn have been raised to the acre in this county, in a favorable locality. Our fruit—apples, pears, plums, and every variety of fruits and berries, except peaches and grapes—are unequaled in any part of the United States; the latter only succeed in a favorable exposure. The yield of all kinds of vegetables is so great as to be incredible to a stranger. It is also a fine stock country; horses, cattle, hogs and sheep thrive well, and much attention has been paid to improving the different breeds. Large numbers are raised, especially sheep, the annual wool-crop of this county being 750,000 pounds.

The most vital question to the immigrant is, "How can lands be obtained?" There have been some good lands patented to the Oregon and California Railroad Company. There is also some government land vacant, but it is either so remote or precipitous as to be useful only for grazing purposes. Improved farms may be purchased at very reasonable rates; also some cheap claims.

CURRY COUNTY.

This county is situated in the extreme southwest corner of Oregon, is bounded north by Coos, east by Josephine, south by Del Norte county, California, and west by the Pacific ocean, and contains an area of about 1200 square miles. It is perhaps the most completely isolated of any county in Oregon, consequently little known or understood. Its commercial relations are largely with San Francisco by means of a regular steamer. Its articles of commerce are, canned salmon, wool, beef, hides, tallow, lumber, dairy products, gold dust and chrome. The county is mountainous and broken, but possesses many fine farms and excellent farm lands along the numerous streams that flow down its mountain sides to the ocean. The streams are clear as crystal, perfectly pure, ice cold, and possess an inexhaustible supply of the finest trout.

Some of the elevations are covered with heavy growths of fir, live oak and cedar, while others are bald, supporting a luxuriant growth of grass. Rogue river, whose principal tributary is the Illinois, finds its way to the ocean across the central portion of Curry County. The other streams of the county, all of which flow into the ocean, are New, Sixes, Pistol, Chetco, Windchuck and Elk rivers, and Floras, Brush and Euchre creeks. On all these streams are tracts of rich alluvial bottom lands, while there is much fine agricultural land in the valleys scattered here and there in the mountains. The grass hills afford splendid grazing for cattle and sheep. Much land is yet open to settlement.

Thousands of acres of timber land, advantageously located, can be purchased from the Government at \$2.50 per acre, or can be homesteaded. The salmon run in all the rivers is large. A cannery at Ellensburg is doing an extensive business.

The chief town is Ellensburg, at the mouth of Rogue river. It is the county seat, has a large salmon cannery and salmon salting establishment, sawmill, number of stores, two hotels, saloons and newspapers, etc. It is accessible for ocean craft of light draft, is pleasantly situated, nicely built, and has a most excellent and healthful climate. Population about 400. For home seekers who are willing to bide their time and bear the isolation, there are many excellent locations, nestling in the glades among the hills of Curry.

Port Orford, thirty miles north of Ellensburg, is the site chosen for the harbor of refuge for the Pacific coast. The harbor is a picturesque cove and open roadstead nestling under the lee of Cape Blanco, the point extending furthest west of any on the Pacific Coast of the United States.

Many of the hillsides facing the ocean are bare of timber, clothed in the finest of grass and furnishing the most excellent range for cattle, horses and sheep.

COOS COUNTY.

This as Curry, is a coast county. It is not large in extent, but is considered exceedingly rich in all that pertains to the wealth of its settlers. On the Coos river there is good agricultural land, and the area might be indefinitely enlarged if the tidal marshes were diked. The coal interest is quite important.

Farming in this county is not very extensive, as not many who engage in this business are willing to clear the land of the heavy timber, and to reclaim the tide lands is quite expensive; still, those who have made farming a business for several years and who have now pleasant country homes, find a ready sale for the products which are raised, and at good prices. The time is not far distant when all the low lands and flats will become one vast grain field; and very large crops of hay and grain can be raised when properly cultivated.

The Coquille valley is the principal agricultural district. It is situated in the southern part of Coos county, and is penetrated by the Coquille river, which drains the major part of said county and also a portion of Douglas and Curry. The frontage on the Pacific ocean is extensive. The land, for the most part, is mountain and bench, but there are many creek bottoms on which are situated some

of our largest farms, and the Coquille river and its four forks have large bottoms. The upland is principally timbered and is free from rocks except in a few localities. This part, like most of the coast region, is free from ague, chills and fevers, and, in fact, health is so good that people who know anything of the country, look upon this part as a perfect sanitarium. Many persons who were thought to be hopeless consumptives, have become stout and robust after a year's residence in this climate.

There is not a place anywhere that stock can be raised with better profit than here. One cannot find a place in our mountains so barren that a limited amount of stock cannot be kept on outside range alone. Down the coast in southern Coos and northern Curry, dairying is the principal industry, scores of tons of butter being shipped annually. As a wool-producing section, few places are better adapted. Swine do well, often getting fat enough for pork on myrtle mast. Feeding, even for beef and mutton is never resorted to except on over-stocked ranges, and as fat meat as can be seen anywhere can be bought at the markets every month in the year.

Public lands are to be had in every township, by homestead, pre-emption or private entry. The lands most suitable for farming are mostly owned, but there are valuable timber claims.

Fruit of all kinds grows in exceeding abundance. The trees are large and healthy, and produce the most luscious fruit imaginable. There are acres upon acres of wild fruit in the mountains, such as huckleberries, blackberries, salmonberries, etc.

KLAMATH COUNTY.

Klamath county is in latitude between 42 degrees and 43 degrees north, and is situated on the Pacific Slope 130 miles east of the Pacific Ocean. The county seat is Linkville, a flourishing town, located on both banks of Link river, and distant 61 miles east from the town of Ashland, the present terminus of the Oregon and California railroad. The county is bounded on the south by the southern boundary of the State; on the east by Lake county; on the north by Crook county, and on the west by Jackson county.

The distinguishing features of the county are its high mountains, its beautiful lakes, rivers, valleys, prairie land, timber land, abundant springs (both cold and hot), game, fish, and fine scenery. The agricultural districts are the Klamath Basin, the valleys of Lost river, Tule lake, and Sprague river, Poe valley and Langell valley. A notable feature of the county is the large bodies of swamp and marsh lands that it contains.

The amount of arable land in the county is about 345,000 acres. Of this amount about 245,000 acres have already been entered, leaving about 145,000 acres yet to be taken. Of the 511,000 acres of grazing land, about 75,000 acres have already been secured, and the remainder, about 436,000 acres, are yet unappropriated. Of the 1,250,000 acres of timber land, only about 10,000 acres have as yet been purchased.

The climate may be set down as identical with that of Northern California of the same altitude. According to the observations of the Signal Service at its station at Linkville, the lowest temperature

reached in the winter of 1884-5 was 3 above zero. The mercury seldom falls below zero, and when that occurs it does not generally remain there more than three or four days, and then rises again. In one exceptional winter, during the last eleven years, the mercury once touched 12 degrees below. The greatest depth of snow in the winter of 1884-5 was three inches, but at no time did it remain on the ground longer than ten days. During the past eleven years, the snow twice reached the depth of two feet, and once laid on the ground 12 weeks. But it is unusual for the snow either to fall deep, or to remain so long on the ground. During the winters of the period referred to, horses running at large on the public range, without care or shelter, survived and did well. But for cattle, and especially cows, it is always better and sometimes absolutely necessary that they be supplied occasionally during the winter with feed, and better still if they can have shelter.

In summer the thermometer, during the hottest days, ranges from 70 degrees to 90 degrees, and on a few occasions it has reached 98 degrees. Like all other places on the Pacific Coast, the nights are generally cool.

Crops of wheat, rye, oats and barley, yield abundantly. Wheat and rye volunteer in this county, and volunteer crops of wheat yield thirty-five bushels to the acre. This is not a corn country, the nights being too cool; still green corn for table use is grown abundantly in the gardens.

The native wild plums of the county, of which there is an abundance, indicate its adaptability to fruit culture. This being a new county, the orchards are few and comparatively young. Apples and plums have been raised here for a number of years, and have yielded well. Latterly pears have been produced with equal success. Cherries have also been raised, peaches are not supposed to be well adapted to the county; blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants and strawberries yield abundantly.

Potatoes, beets, turnips, cabbage, carrots, onions, parsnips, etc., do well and yield abundantly. Pumpkins, squashes, melons, tomatoes and other tender vegetables, including corn, do well in favored localities, especially on uplands where they can have the benefit of irrigation.

There, is, perhaps, no better country in America for the raising of horses. It is also an excellent county for the raising of cattle, and for dairy purposes. Certain localities of the county have proved to be admirably adapted to the raising of hogs. This is not claimed to be a first-class sheep county, although it is as good for that purpose as either Iowa or Missouri, for sheep have been, and still are, raised profitably in the county for wool and mutton. Thus far, the most profitable stock industry has been the raising of beef cattle, but the business of raising horses, mules and hogs, will undoubtedly, hereafter, prove equally remunerative.

The market for all kinds of stock raised in it, is convenient and practically unlimited. Buyers of horse, mules and beef cattle make periodical visits to the county, taking away all the surplus of these animals. Under these conditions, a good plan for the farmer is to convert the products of his farm largely into stock, and sell it for cash.

It has been demonstrated by a test of ten years that irrigation is unnecessary in raising crops of grain. But for raising crops of timothy, redtop, alfalfa, and other grasses for hay, as also for gardens, and for furnishing water for stock, ditch water, in a majority of locations, will be a great convenience, if not absolutely necessary. For household purposes, however, where there is no spring, excellent well water can always be had at a depth of from 15 to 25 feet.

The soil is generally a silicious or sandy loam very fertile and easy to work there being little or no sod to rot, no timber or stumps to remove. In the valleys the first plowing brings the land into perfect cultivation and in fact crops have been successfully grown upon land in this county which had never been plowed. It is one of the peculiarities of this county that while the valleys are comparatively free from timber and stone, the surrounding mountains are as a rule covered with a variety of excellent timber easily accessible and an abundance of stone suitable for building purposes; thus it will be seen that here are to be found all the elements necessary to the makeup of a future wealthy and prosperous county viz: timber, stone, water and good soil.

In the agricultural districts of this county yields of grain are obtained that appear almost phenomenal, as much as 103 bushels of barley and over 100 bushels of oats to the acre having been realized, while 50 bushels of wheat to the acre has been threshed during the past season. And while upon this subject it is but proper to add that it was Klamath county wheat that carried off the premium at the New Orleans Exposition in 1885.

Linkville the county seat of Klamath county is as yet the only town of importance in the county; its population is about 600. It is situated on both banks of Link river. It is about 62 miles from Ashland.

The best route of travel to Linkville and Klamath county at present will be to come to Ashland by rail and then take stage.

LAKE COUNTY.

This is in the extreme southeastern portion of the State and is best reached by way of rail to Ashland thence by wagon road across the Cascades. As its name implies, it is a region of lakes, many of them of considerable size. The county is over 100 miles square. The soil is of a rich sandy and loamy nature and but little of it presents the appearance of volcanic origin. The ranges are wide and grasses plentiful. The climate is pleasant and beautiful in summer; winters short and sharp but seldom severe.

This part, like most of the coast region, is free from ague, chills and fever, and, in fact, health is so good that people who know anything of the country, look upon this part as a perfect sanitarium. Many persons who were thought to be hopeless consumptives, have become stout and robust after a year's residence in this climate.

Formerly the chief industry was stock-raising. At present more attention is being paid to farming and all the necessary grain for feed or for the manufacture of flour is easily produced, and in fact, more than the home market will justify on account of there being no successful means of transportation to other markets.

On the margin of the numerous Lakes, there are well improved farms annually producing crops of wheat, rye, timothy, vegetables and fruits

of every kind, including strawberries, raspberries, etc., together with all the varieties of flowers and tender plants produced in the Willamette valley or the northern portion of California. The timber is of pine, juniper and mahogany, excellent both for lumber and fuel. There are four steam sawmills all in active operation.

Irrigation appears to be a necessity no longer since the highest and driest tracts of sage brush lands are being converted into productive farms by the simple process of removing the sage.

The valleys comprising the County of Lake are known as Silver Lake, Summer Lake, Chewaucan, Crooked Creek, Goose Lake, Drews and Wamer, all of which are fertile and inhabited by industrious stock-raisers and farmers. The county is out of debt, with money in its treasury and taxes only eleven mills. Title to Government land can be acquired in this county under the various public land laws of the U. S.; Land office at Lakeview, affording especial facilities to settlers in the way of information as to the unoccupied lands.

Lakeview and Paisley are the only towns of importance in the county. Lakeview is a business center for a large extent of country, has a good newspaper, schools, churches, business houses and other good and enterprising features, is the county seat, U. S. Land Office located there, has between 300 and 400 inhabitants. It is situated about five miles to the north of Goose Lake at the foot-hills of the mountains on the eastern side of Goose Lake valley. It is the commercial center of the county. There are four different mail routes leading from there viz: to Redding, Ashland, Silver Lake and Harney Valley.

Paisley is situated on the Chewaucan river 40 miles north of Lakeview. Is a prosperous village of perhaps 150 inhabitants representing every branch of industry the county affords, having unbounded wood and water facilities.

For rich agricultural lands, fine meadows, garden spots, grazing and stock interests, Lake is the peer of any county in the State and no better argument is needed in its behalf—than the wealth of its citizens.

WESTERN OREGON.

This section comprises the counties lying along the Willamette and Columbia rivers, and is sometimes called the "Garden region" of Oregon. In naming it so, it is not intended to carry the impression that the soil here is more easily cultivated or surpasses in fertility that of other divisions of the State, but simply to indicate that it is more generally under cultivation, and already so fully improved, that in some respect it resembles a garden. Nearly all of this region has long since passed beyond the transition period which marks new countries.

In the towns, cities and villages, as well as in the rural districts, this is made plain.

This region is bounded on the north by the Columbia river, on the south by the Calapooia spur which unites the Coast and Cascade ranges, east by the Cascade range, and west by the Pacific Ocean. This area contains about 5,000,000 acres. Not only do the physical features and characteristics of Western Oregon make it to the eye of the tourist an attractive country, but no section of America affords a better proportion of timber, water, meadow, up-land and table lands for the use of mixed husbandry. Certainly no where else on the conti-

ment has nature more lavishly combined the elements of beauty and utility, and has left so little for man to complete in order to realize his ideal of an earthly abiding place. In all portions of Western Oregon the settlers find a gentle rolling surface, with a soil of exhaustless fertility, and quite all of the conditions he would have chosen in creating a home.

As we have said, he will find it rich in all that pertains to agricultural resources, in its cultivated lands, and no matter at what day or week or season of the year he comes upon it, there will be no uncomfortable suspicion that it is a little too near the north or the south pole, and he will never, under any circumstances, have to become an apologist for the weather, nor burdended with any responsibility for its unseasonable peculiarities. The best proof of this is the wealth and health and happiness of the thousands whose lives have been spent here; the fact that they are in the midst of the best fruit in the world; that the "oldest inhabitant" cannot tell you of a failure of the crop.

Notwithstanding that most of this is the oldest portion of the State, and that much of the cultivated land has been in crops year after year for 25 or 30 years, it has often grown a single kind of grain without manuring for thirty years. And the yields obtained from it now are such as compare favorably with those at first produced. This region yields abundantly all varieties of garden vegetables and fruits. In this section, there is a happy admixture of woodland and prairie, and it is admirably watered in every section,

MULTNOMAH COUNTY.

The smallest, but none the less the richest and most populous county in the State is Multnomah, lying along both sides of the Willamette near its mouth, and extending along the south side of the Columbia from below the mouth of the Willamette to the Cascades. Multnomah county consists chiefly of the city of Portland. There is surrounding it considerable good land for farming purposes. Lying among the hills, along the Columbia river, is rich bottom land for dairy purposes, and a wealth of timber covers all the upland and mountains, contributing its quota to the sum of the city's prosperity. There are many desirable spots to be had at reasonable terms, where vegetables, etc., can be profitably raised for the city market, and good opportunities are offered in that business to one who understands it. Dairy farms, also, offer an inviting field for intelligent enterprise. Much of this land has been placed on the records of the Board during the year; especially that lying to the east, between Portland and the Mt. Tabor part of the county where berries and fruit are largely raised. To the west of the city the cultivation of prunes, and cherries is very successful

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

This county joins Multnomah on the west. On the south, Washington county is bounded by Yamhill county. On the west, it rises to the crest of the Coast range, the summit of which forms the boundary line between Washington and Tillamook counties.

It is pretty nearly square in form, and contains something over 300,000 acres. As already noted, it is the most northerly and nearest the sea-board of all the agricultural counties of the State. This will be

seen, at a glance, to give now, and at all times in the future, a marked advantage to the farmers of this county. The advantage of a few cents on the hundred in transportation amounts, in the course of the year, to a vast aggregate. The climate of Washington county is essentially the same as that of all the Willamette valley. Flowers bloomed out of doors February 8th, '86; cherries and plums were in full bloom on the 18th of March last.

The soil of Washington county varies, of course, according to local conditions, but may be described in general, as a strong clay subsoil, with a covering of from a few inches to several feet of the richest loam, and can be plowed without injury to soil almost every month in the year. The upland, or hill land, is very pliable and can be plowed at any season of the year. The soil of this county is of great fertility, and so durable is it, that on the Tualitan bottoms the thirtieth successive crop of wheat has yielded forty bushels to the acre.

The level portion of this county—about four-fifths of its surface—is about two-thirds natural prairie, and one-third brush and timber land. The hill part is practically all brush and timber, though occasional patches are bare by nature.

Washington county presents a most pleasing as well as most convenient alternation of hill, plain, valley, prairie and timber. Little, even of the hill region, is so steep as to forbid cultivation, and none of the surface of the country is so flat as to forbid drainage. The running streams of this county furnish an abundance of the best water for stock, and never failing springs of the purest, almost ice-cold water abound.

No part of the Willamette valley is superior to Washington county in natural adaptability to fruit culture, and no part of Oregon can excel it in the quality of its fruit productions, except possibly grapes and peaches. Among its wild fruits are vast quantities of berries—strawberries, blackberries, huckleberries, and raspberries. Many other kinds are found in the mountains, all of them of excellent flavor and quality.

Washington county may justly be said to be the first county in the valley in the production of timothy, redtop, orchard grass, rye grass, and all other tame and cultivated grasses. The lands of Washington county, that are for sale, are cheaper, in proportion to quality and location, and the other advantages before referred to, than any others in the Willamette valley. They vary, of course, all the way from \$4 or \$5 to \$60 per acre; the former being the cost of fertile unimproved timber and brush land, and the latter that of the best and most highly cultivated land in the immediate vicinity of the larger towns. Personal inspection is needed, of course to balance advantages and disadvantages, and immigrants will do well to make such inspection. Fine farms, reasonably well improved, and well located, can be purchased on easy terms at from \$15 to \$40 per acre.

CLACKAMAS COUNTY.

Clackamas county, lying on both sides of the Willamette river, embraces an area of more than a million acres. The greater portion of the county lies on the east side of the Willamette river and extending to the summit of the Cascade range of mountains. In its general

features it might be denominated hilly or rolling. The numerous mountain streams, traversing it from east to west, naturally divide it into bottoms and plateaus, affording a variety of soil.

On the low bottom lands referred to, the soil is generally a black loam of surpassing fertility, especially adapted to grasses, oats, barley and vegetables of all kinds. The table lands are of a redish clay loam nature, very satisfactory to cultivate, answering quickly to all kinds of manures, and excel the bottom lands for wheat, clover and fruits. The uplands, by reason of their perfect natural drainage, afford especial advantages in the raising of fall wheat. These lands can be plowed at any time during the winter, a hard rain not stopping the plow but for a few hours, thus insuring early crops and an early harvest.

About half a million acres of land in the country has passed into the hands of private individuals, the balance being rougher and more broken, extends toward the summit of the Cascade mountains and affords luxuriant summer pasture for stock and opportunities in this direction, by reason of our proximity to market, not enjoyed by any other county in the State. A fair portion of this unoccupied land is yet open to settlement by homestead and pre-emption. No county in the State has as fine water as Clackamas county. What is true of a near market for stock is just as applicable to fruit growing and gardening and for that matter, for all things that a farmer grows and wishes to sell. This county has carried off more premiums for its fruit, grasses and vegetables than any other county and always feels able to do it again. Our lands cannot be excelled in the State and yet strange to say, farms can be purchased here within a few hours' journey of Portland, as cheap or cheaper than elsewhere in distant parts of the State. Many of the finest fruit and garden farms in the State are in this county. All fruits common to the valley grow here and a near market makes their culture very profitable. Oregon City is the county seat of Clackamas county and has a population of about 2,300. It is situated at the falls of the Willamette, is healthful, and has a water power unsurpassed in the known world. Small farms near that city are offered all the way from \$6 to \$30 per acre. The Immigration Board of that county has a large list of splendid farms which are offered for sale. At the State Board rooms, many of these farms are recorded. Here too may be found a fine lot of specimen products of Clackamas county soil. Deservedly, these attract marked attention from new comers.

MARION COUNTY.

This, one of the oldest portions of the State, comprises a beautiful region of country, immediately south of Clackamas. There is no county in Oregon better adapted for diversified farming and none in which greater success has always attended the efforts of the thrifty farmer. It has a river frontage of about 60 miles, and in its area it embraces some 1,200 miles of prairie, foothill and mountain, the greater portion of which is available for agriculture. Rich in its agricultural resources, in its water powers and minerals; as rich in its colleges and schools of learning, and a climate unsurpassed for its salubrity, it presents to the immigrant from the overcrowded States, who comes to the coast with some means, superior advantages. The productiveness of the soil is marvelous to those who are accustomed to

the small crops of the East. With good cultivation, 40 bushels of wheat to the acre can be readily secured. A large percentage of that growth is white wheat, and the berry is large and plump, often weighing 64 pounds to the measured bushel. Fruits of all kinds that grow in the temperate zones are at home here. There are two main divisions, the mountains and the valley. The latter extends from the Willamette river to the foot of the Cascade mountains, a distance of about fifteen miles. The mountainous portion contains some fourteen townships of mostly unsurveyed land, lying in a strip twelve miles north and south by forty miles east and west, and comprises all classes of land. As a stock county, Marion is good. Horses, cattle, sheep and swine are almost free from disease, and the mildness of the climate and productiveness of the soil renders their raising a matter of comparatively little expense. Land in Marion county can be purchased at prices varying from \$4.50 to \$30 per acre. The cheap lands, however, are in the foothill portions of the county, and require considerable labor to bring into profitable cultivation. The valley lands can be purchased for \$10 per acre upwards. An immigrant with means can find land to suit him in the county at not unreasonable figures. The tax levy for the current year is fourteen mills, being lower than any other county in the State. The Willamette river, with two lines of railroad running the entire length of the county from north to south, gives the producer and merchant ample facilities to reach Portland markets. Salem, the capital of the State, is in the county, and is the most handsomely laid out town in the State. The private and public buildings reflect great credit upon its citizens, and give evidence of the confidence which the people have in the future of the place. The trade of the county is divided with the various towns, the principal one being Gervais; which has grown up since 1870. Silverton, on the Narrow Gauge Railroad, has long been one of the principal business points in the county outside of Salem, and since the construction of the railroad it has improved very rapidly.

Salem homes are, as a general thing, well spread out, the lots being usually 62½x125 feet large, giving them attractive lawns and fertile garden spots. To those who desire a healthful and pleasant climate, with fine lands at prices as above, Marion county offers them superior inducements; or if they seek a locality for fruit growing, stock raising, for a dairy business, lumbering or flouring mills, or for any other branch of industry or manufacture, this county offers extraordinary advantages.

The following is the assessment of Marion county for 1885: There are mortgages amounting to \$1,009,034 recorded in the county. Number of acres of agricultural land 391,748, value \$4,169,945; value of all lots in cities and towns \$1,228,208; value of improvements \$353,113; value of merchandise and implements \$697,386; money, notes, accounts, and shares of stock, \$758,606; value of household furniture, pleasure carriages, watches, etc., \$310,650; number of horses and mules, 6,166, valued at \$341,314, number of cattle 10,295, valued at \$158,929; number of sheep and goats, 30,245, valued at \$35,808; and 8093 head of swine, worth \$17,339. The gross value of all property in the county is placed at \$9,079,362; and the indebtedness at \$2,564,221;

exempt from taxes, \$590,736. Total value of taxable property, \$5,-924,345; as equalized by the Board of Equalization \$4,756,777. Number of polls 1790.

YAMHILL COUNTY.

The land of this county, and the inducements to immigrants, are among the best in the State. It lies south of Washington, and between the Coast range and the Willamette river. It is an agricultural county. It is one of the most thickly settled counties in the State, and to-day has within its boundaries more of the early pioneers than any other. It is connected with Portland by river and railroad facilities, and has better transportation facilities, to market, as a whole, than any county in the State. The Yamhill river and Willamette are both at its command, while it has the Oregon Central and Narrow Gauge running through different parts of the agricultural section. The surface of Yamhill is, in the main, gently rolling, the hills, to their very summits, producing magnificent crops of wheat which, for excellence of quality, is not surpassed anywhere in the world. Yamhill has more pasture land than Washington, and much more stock, but the latter is not of such high grade.

Within twenty miles of McMinnville, the immigrant can find a few sections of Government land. It was burned over some 30 years ago, and is now a good pasture for cattle and sheep. Wheat and stock raising are the chief industries. As a people, the residents of Yamhill are usually prosperous. In no other county is the average of wealth so great. There is some land open for settlement in this county, and the new-comer will have no difficulty in getting improved land at what he is likely to consider extremely reasonable rates. Lafayette is the county seat, which is located on the banks of the Yamhill, about fifteen miles from the Willamette.

McMinnville is the principal town in the county, located on the Yamhill river, and also on the West Side Railroad. It is a beautiful town, surrounded with the finest of agricultural lands. The McMinnville College, an old and very excellent establishment, is located here and has a large number of students, whose presence gives the town a very pleasant social activity. Dayton is a river point, and the terminus on the Yamhill river of the Narrow Gauge Railroad, which runs through the southern part of Yamhill county and the northern part of Polk. What a writer in the annual Oregonian ('85) says of the valley as a whole will apply in this county. "The great drawback to rapid improvement in the totals of available products for sale or export, is the too extensive acreage in few hands. Many of the early settlers in the valley have used the many opportunities their position gave them to add field to field, and even farm to farm. The old donation land claims gave a half section to the man and the other half of the section to his wife. Many of these whole section men have bought, or otherwise acquired the quarter section homestead or pre-emption claims joining their own wide section. In very many cases of this kind not one-half of the land owned is put into cultivation, but lies, as nature left it, covered with rough pasture or light, scattering rose brush. Time, and not a long time either, will redress these evils; and the passing away, or retirement of the present generation of owners will

scatter their precious acquisitions. These farmers are the men who own the typical Willamette valley farms—neat frame houses, well-painted and weather-tight. Snake fences firm and locked, or board fences bound their fields. The orchards this season have shone red in the sun from the wealth of apples on the trees. The Black Berkshire pigs are still fat from the windfalls. Besides the staple, wheat, there are barley and oats in the granary, and long earth rows of potatoes, carrots and rutabagas stored for the winter needs in the field corner near the barn. Besides the hay mow, still crammed tight, ready for the winter's needs, there is a big pile of wheat, or oats straw, into which six or seven head of young cattle and a score of pigs are steadily eating their way."

LANE COUNTY.

Lane County beginning with 18 miles frontage on the Pacific ocean extends eastward 114 miles to the summit of the Cascade mountains, embracing the south end and head of the Willamette valley. It has an average width of 35 miles containing an area of more than 100 townships, 45 of which are still unsurveyed. The idea that there are large tracts of level prairie land in Lane county still vacant is erroneous. There are however large tracts of vacant timbered land level and productive. There are also large tracts of hill land, only lightly timbered, inviting the settler.

The population of Lane county is 12,700. The county government is under careful and economical management, county warrants being worth their face in gold at the county treasury. Taxes, including both State and county, 16 mills. The county is out of debt and has funds in the treasury. The leading product of Lane county is wheat, which crop where properly cultivated yields from 20 to 40 bushels per acre. Hops follow wheat, this county having the largest acreage of that crop in the State. The yield is from 1,000 to 4,000 pounds per acre. Horses sheep, and cattle are largely produced in the foothills, and are of fair grade. Hogs are of very inferior stock and some enterprising man could make a hit by importing some thoroughbreds.

Grasses of all kinds flourish well, timothy taking the lead. White, red and alsace clovers make remarkable growths, white clover taking hold on the valley lands with a tenacity that promises to exterminate all other plants. Concerning the fruit product, the whole truth cannot be told. The reader who has not lived in Oregon, and seen with his own eyes, would not believe a statement of the enormous yields of Oregon's fruit. Apples, pears, plums, prunes, cherries, blackberries, currants, strawberries and such fruits reach absolute perfection here, both in quality and quantity. Strange as it may seem the rocky ridges and slopes of the foothills produce the best flavored and most certain crops of fruit. Apples, pears, cherries and plums need no cultivation after they reach eight or ten years of age and flourish wherever they find soil enough to take root if the location is well drained. Peaches do well, but as the trees are less hardy than the above mentioned fruits, they are neglected and their place largely taken by fruits that grow almost spontaneous.

The abundance of timber makes all classes of building material cheap and plenty. At the mills 3 to 7 miles from Eugene, lumber is

sold at \$8 and \$10 per thousand for rough common. Building stone, of excellent quality, is abundant, and brick retail at \$8 per M.

Within the county and judiciously distributed are 92 school houses, supporting free schools from three to nine months in the year.

This is a great stock country. Its mild and even climate makes the feeding and sheltering of stock unnecessary. Thousands of horses, cattle and sheep grow to maturity without having tasted other food than native grasses and without other shelter than that afforded by the trees and hills. Stock will thrive better of course with food and shelter during the months of January, February and March, but for the rest of the year, feeding is a waste of labor and money. Its nearness to the Pacific ocean, its high ranges of mountains, shutting off cold winds; combine to keep the climate of an even temperature so that stock need no more shelter than the evergreen trees.

Lane county is fortunately located for climate. It could not be better. Situated midway between the two extremes, it is neither too wet nor too dry. It is not so dry that any of the crops need irrigation or so damp as to be uncomfortable. In this book is given a table of temperature and rainfall from which will be seen the average variation is only 29 degrees, and that the rain falls at the season of the year when it least interferes with the farmer's labor.

The Siuslaw country is particularly inviting to those wishing to settle on government land. This country drained by a river and bay by the same name, embraces 29 townships, not more than one-twentieth of which is occupied. The Siuslaw bay, an arm of the Pacific ocean, extending inland 15 miles, affords excellent means of transportation, being navigable for good sized steamships its whole length.

Eugene City is the principal town located near the center of the county on the O. & C. railroad at the head of navigation of the Willamette river and near the junction of the three rivers that unite to form this beautiful stream. Its elevation is 476 feet above sea level. It is the county seat, metropolis, and virtually the mercantile and trade-center of a large country. It contains a population of 2000. The fact there are no towns nearer than Roseburg on the south (a distance of 74 miles), and Corvallis on the north (a distance of 42 miles), gives a very large country tributary to it for trade. The water power at this place, almost as nature made it, is sufficient for the mills now in operation.

LINN COUNTY.

This county joins Marion on the south. Although not one of the largest in the State, it is, in fact, the seventh in size; it is 300 square miles larger than the State of Delaware. It is twice as large as Rhode Island, and more than half as large as Massachusetts.

There is not in the Willamette valley a more inviting field for immigrants than in Linn county. The county is of compact form, embracing between six and seven tiers of townships from north to south, and eleven or twelve from east to west, the area in acres being about 1,250,000, or 7,812 quarter section tracts.

The soil on the margins of the water-courses is a black alluvial deposit or a sandy loam, with a clay subsoil; and the uplands are generally characterized by red, brown or black loam. These soils are

all rich and deep, producing abundantly grains, fruits and vegetables. "The white lands" form a distinctive and inferior class, but when increased population shall make their reclamation necessary—a period not distant—a system of drainage and other improvement will undoubtedly be inaugurated that will result in bringing them under cultivation.

Nowhere in the world do small grains do better than in the country around Albany and tributary to it in trade. The yield of wheat not infrequently reaching 45 bushels to the acre, and it invariably weighs over 60 lbs. to the bushel, sometimes turning the scales at 65.

Oats yield from 60 to 75 bushels to the acre, and have been known to weigh 39 lbs. to the bushel. Barley does equally as well. Corn does not do as well here as in localities of sultry nights.

Flax is extensively cultivated for the seed; and experts, after a practical test, have pronounced Oregon lint the best in the world.

Albany, the Queen City of the Willamette valley, is the county seat of Linn county. Its population is about 3,000. In moral tone, its people take the highest ground; its churches and schools are excellent. The Albany Collegiate Institute is here situated. It is most favorably situated, on the Willamette river, just below the junction of the Calapooia. It has the great advantage of both river and railroad transportation. The townsite is a level prairie, which extends from the river to the foothills. In this locality the new-comer will find all the conditions of profitable farming or stock raising. There are half a dozen, distinct agricultural districts in Linn county, where its rich bottom land, prairie rolling hills and mountain table lands, will meet the idea of fine farming property.

The price of lands in Linn county varies very much, being governed by location, nearness to market, facilities for transportation, quality and productiveness of soil, character of improvements, church and school facilities, and other considerations too numerous to mention. Improved lands lying in the plain or prairie portion of the county vary in price from \$15 to \$40 per acre. The same character of lands in the "Forks" and along the foothills next to the mountains can be purchased at prices varying from \$4 to \$25 per acre.

It is commonly believed and asserted by uninformed persons that all the land in Linn county is occupied and held at high prices; that the new-comers looking for locations on anything but fine improved farms, are never directed here, but they are led to believe that they must go to other sections of the country where fine tracts of Government lands are to be had for the trouble of taking up.

It is a fact, though not generally known, that some of the best improved land in the Willamette valley lies in this county. There are also some good pieces of unoccupied lands suitable for stock-raising or other branches of rural industries. This has not been occupied for the reason that it is from fifteen to twenty-five miles from transportation lines but this disadvantage of location is not so great as it appears; the little isolation is no disadvantage at all, but rather of a benefit, because of the wide outside range which it affords. The lands in question are of four classes—Government, railroad, wagon road and school—and they may be obtained cheap and on easy terms.

Linn county is by no means filled up, and it is hoped that the large farms will be divided and the unimproved and vacant foothill regions receive a good settlement the coming year.

BENTON COUNTY.

Benton county extends from the Willamette river on the east to the Pacific Ocean, a distance of about sixty miles, and is about thirty miles wide, north and south. The eastern half is embraced in the Willamette valley and adjacent foothills, and is composed of some of the finest grain and fruit lands in the State. The soil varies somewhat. It is rich alluvial deposit in the bottoms along the river, of great fertility and inexhaustible productiveness, while the prairies are composed of a variety from black doby to red clay, white soil and various qualities of loam. It is all taken and occupied in large farms of from two to six hundred acres, although not half of it has ever been cultivated, and only partially utilized for stock purposes.

The east half of the county lies within the Willamette valley proper; or on the foothills adjacent to it. This represents a stretch of country equal to about six hundred square miles, or 384,000 acres. No finer body of land for mixed grain or stock farming can be found in Oregon, or anywhere else in the temperate zone. The farms, generally speaking, are too large. Present owners in most cases acquired the land when but a small portion was needed for cultivation, the rest being used for pasturing large herds of cattle. Consequently, the forty or 50 acres of cultivated land has been almost continuously cropped for twenty years in succession. This method of farming has given rise to the statement we have often heard made, that much of the Willamette valley is exhausted. It might be more truthfully stated that it is the old-time settler who is exhausted. But summer-fallowing and a succession of crops in proper order, applied on a farm of this kind, reward the husbandman in an ample manner. There are few farms for sale in the Willamette valley, the products, and consequently the profits of which, cannot be doubled by the application of the improved methods of modern farming.

There is abundance of wood and water supply. The climate is mild, and the soil is lasting and very productive. Accessibility to market and cheap transportation we have in Benton county, and need the population to develop and improve these natural advantages.

Benton county has attractions for other settlers besides the trained farmer and capitalist who can invest in his farm and stock, provide himself with implements and tools, and wait for the next year's returns to verify his enterprise and foresight.

The whole of the hill country between the eastern foothills of the Coast range and the Pacific ocean is full of such places. West of the Coast range there are several important valleys, which from the mild climate and abundant vegetation are certain to form the dairy farms of the near future. Such are the valleys of the Yaquina, Alsea and their tributaries. The winters are never severe; snow rarely lies for a week at a time or exceeds one inch in depth. Wind and thunder storms and tempests are drawbacks never to be feared by the dwellers in this country. The cattle thrive well and care for themselves the year round.

Good improved farms in the eastern half of the county, and situated in the Willamette valley proper, vary in price from \$25 to \$50 an acre, according to the advantages of position and nearness to town and markets. In the foothills the price might be stated at from \$12½ to \$25 an acre, varying with the value of the improvements of the farm and the quantity of cleared and cultivated land. In the hill districts and the more sparsely settled area of the Coast country, land commands from \$4 to \$12½ an acre, the price being governed very largely by the accessibility to railroads, wagon road or river.

There are 65 school districts in the county, and the schools are attended by 3278 children. Each district can support a six months' free school each year, and most of the districts nine months. The funds used in the support of schools are raised by a four mills county tax, together with the county's share of the State school fund.

POLK COUNTY.

Polk county is situated in the fertile Willamette valley—the fourth south of the Columbia river of the west of Willamette counties. It is bounded on the north by Yamhill county, on the east by the navigable Willamette river, on the west by the Coast range of mountains separating Polk from Tillamook county, and on the south by the northern part of Benton county.

In Polk county, whenever the thermometer falls a few degrees below the freezing point, the weather is usually bright and pleasant, with heavy white frost at night. The frosts that occur in spring, which in other localities would be severe enough to injure fruit and other crops, are commonly followed by heavy fogs from the ocean. The humidity of these fogs dissolves the frost before the sun can strike the vegetation, so that no harm is done by it. This moist atmosphere keeps the grass perennially green, and it is not unusual for flowers to bloom in the open air the winter through. The spring opens so early that the farmer sows his seed, and the fruit trees and wild flowers are in bloom, when in latitude from four to six degrees farther south on the Atlantic coast the rigor of winter is unrelaxed. During the remainder of the year, from April to October, the weather is delightful.

The soil of the hills is usually of a reddish color, and is said to be the best wheat land in the State—the wheat grown in this soil being pronounced by millers the richest in flour. The soil of the prairie is a rich, dark loam, and is very productive in all the cereals. The soil in the hill lands is celebrated for its fertility, and is found to be superior to most bottom lands. All the bottom lands are made up of the detritus from the hills, added to the clays and loams from other sources. A farm of red hill land near Eola, this county, was tilled for fifteen and another nineteen years, and raised crops usually exceeding thirty bushels of wheat per acre, without the addition of any fertilizer, and without the least impairment of the soil. The soil in the foothills, we may conclude from circumstances, is inexhaustible in fertility, inasmuch as the materials for renewing its strength exist beneath it, and the process of renewal is constantly going on, and by tillage the process is quickened.

While it is true that a great portion of the prairie land has been

settled for years, yet the intending purchaser can buy a well improved home at prices ranging from \$15 to \$35 per acre, and unimproved lands from \$1.50 to \$10 per acre, and we believe that, when improved, some of the wild land will make the best homes, for here, as in all new countries. the first settlers usually make the poorest selections. A small farm well tilled will afford a living at once, obviating the loss of time and the hardship incident to a new settlement. Polk county has an area of some 800 square miles, 100 square miles of which are government and railroad lands, and to parties who desire this class of land the fact is of great importance that the mild climate greatly mitigates the discomforts of the first few years, and that the legitimate rewards of the husbandman's toil are nowhere more certain to be reaped.

The Coast range of mountains, which bound Polk county on the west, are remarkable for the wealth and fruitfulness of the soil, being adapted to stock raising. Here the richest grasses grow in luxuriance, and cattle live and fatten thereon throughout the whole year, and our farmers for winter range drive their stock to the mountains, and they thrive there without care. Sheep husbandry is one of the greatest and most productive industries. Fruits of all kinds are raised throughout the county in abundance, especially in the hill lands, which are said to be better adapted to fruit growing than the valley.

Vast quantities of spruce, hemlock, fir and cedar crown the mountain sides, while along the streams and in the foothills the softer woods are found in plenty.

The Narrow Gauge railroad, whose temporary terminus is at Airlie, in Polk county, traverses the entire county, except a few miles south.

The people of Polk county are alive to the importance of education and public morals, and schools and churches are quite liberally patronized. In intelligence, morality, love of order, and all the qualities of good citizenship, Polk county's population will compare favorably with any of equal number in the United States.

The prominent towns are Dallas, Buena Vista, Dixie, Independence, Monmouth and Airlie. The county seat of Polk county is one of the most promising towns in the bustling Willamette valley. It is remarkably healthy, having, of course, its quota of diseases. The complaints incident to childhood have never prevailed as severe epidemics. Typhoid fever appears, as elsewhere, as well as other ordinary diseases. Typhus fever never occurs. Cholera, which two years ago made a scourge in the east, has never reached Polk county, or for that matter any other county in Oregon. Dallas is one mile square; population 1000; expects to double it in two years, and then keep on doubling it. Has about four or five miles of six-foot sidewalk, and fine broad streets flanked with shade trees. Through the city of Dallas a fine race runs, fed from above the city by the swift La Creole, and emptying below the city into the same stream. The length of this race is about three-fourths of a mile. This water power lies idle now, and can be secured very cheap by some miller or

manufacturer who would immediately utilize it. Three miles above Dallas is another fine water power.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

This county hugs the Columbia river, which is its western boundary. It is a mountainous region in its eastern half. But there is a very large domain along the river, embracing some of the richest lands in State.

The superficial area of the county is 680 square miles. Its chief resources are coal, iron and timber, though there is much good land but partially tilled. A range of high hills, covered with timber, runs nearly parallel with the river. On one side are the Columbia bottoms, and on the other, the fertile Nehalem valley. The bottomlands along the river are subject to overflow in June, and when the water recedes, a luxurious growth of grass springs up, making splendid pasturage and hay. The dairy business is quite extensively carried on in these favored localities. Comparatively little farming is done along the river, the lumbering business absorbing the attention of the people. Every stream of any size has been cleared of obstructions, so that logs can be run down them in high water season.

It costs more to get a farm under way here than in a prairie district; but there are many who deem the special expense more than compensated by the advantages of a location in a timbered region and near water transportation to market.

A great deal of excellent land is for sale here, at from \$3.50 to \$10 and \$20 an acre. The logging industry, while it cuts down the timber, helps clear the land, leaving it available for the all-the-year-round pasture even before the stumps and small growths are removed. Logging progresses at all seasons and affords steady employment to all who choose to work at it for wages. Many settlers put in such time as they can there in opening their farms, and earn their maintenance in the logging camp.

St. Helens and Columbia City, on the river, are the principal towns in the county.

THE COAST REGION.

Belonging to the Coast region in the northwestern portion of the State, are the counties of Clatsop and Tillamook; most of this region is timbered. The vine maple bottoms, as the low lands along the streams are generally called, are most desirable, and will prove themselves the poor men's homes of the future. To render them such, work is necessary, either by the settler himself, as is generally the case, or by others whom he pays for their labor. Much of this land has enough cottonwood to pay for it clearing, since barrel staves of that wood are in demand. The fir will make fence rails and shakes for houses and barns, the larger vine maples make durable posts, and the elders and the quaking aspens can be slashed for burning. Next comes the fir, leaving the ashes to fertilize the soil, and up comes the shamrock, which is a natural growth and a great element of wealth. This tiny white clover is everywhere along the bottoms, and is the best butter food known. The streams are numerous, while springs of pure water burst from the ground in every gulch and at

frequent intervals along the hillsides. Snow is unknown except on the hills, and grass and clover are perpetually fresh and green.

CLATSOP COUNTY.

In the northwest part of the State lies Clatsop county. It is twenty miles long and has an average width of thirty miles. Its soil is a light loam and sand, easily cultivated and highly productive. Its climate is the ordinary climate of Western Oregon in winter, with a constant moisture in summer, which keeps its pastures always green. Everything is well watered, and timber in abundance borders the eastern margin. The chief industry of Clatsop Plains is that of butter and cheese manufacture. In no locality in the world are the conditions for dairying more fortunate than here. An unfailing verdure, a cool and equable climate, rich native grasses, abundance of pure fresh water, nearness to market, all the conditions are here in perfection, and all made highly valuable by constant demand and high prices for dairy products.

The surface of the county is largely mountainous, but many streams flow through, along which are areas of fine agricultural land. Even back from the streams, almost everywhere, the soil is excellent and well adapted to cultivation, when the ground has been cleared of its dense growth of timber. Clatsop Plains, a strip of land lying along the sea shore, which has been settled for thirty-five years, is the largest body of agricultural land in the county. The soil is light and sandy, and produces vegetables, grain and small fruits in abundance. But little wheat is raised, oats and barley being the principal cereals. Hay is the chief crop and dairying the leading feature with the farming population.

In no county in the State is there such variety of employment for the wage-worker. It is estimated that \$1,500,000 is paid out annually for labor in fishing and logging. It is a common thing for immigrants to settle upon Government land which may be had for the taking, and to work in the fisheries in summer, or the logging camps in winter, the while making such improvements on their settlements as they can. Being near the coast, snows are infrequent, and never lie longer than a few hours. There are many such openings for the industrious and thrifty new-comer, in Clatsop county. The people will give him cordial welcome, and such assistance and help as he may need to get a foothold. If the immigrant comes via San Francisco, he can stop off at Astoria. If he comes by either of the rail-ways he can get a daily steamer from Portland.

Astoria is at the mouth of the Columbia, and the central figure in the salmon fishing feature of the Northwest. It has a most healthful climate, and is sometimes called (and appropriately enough) the Venice of America. It is a favorite summer resort of the people of Western Oregon. It is always in possession of a delightful sea-breeze, and the hills in the vicinity are covered from base to dome with architectural groups of earlier days and more modern progress. The more even portion of the city is adorned with comfortable and well constructed homes, that bespeak comfort, culture and a refined taste of their owners and occupants. The future holds out bright

promises for our city by the sea. Situated as it is, at the mouth of the Columbia, with a good harbor and a custom house, it is the natural gateway of Oregon for all ocean commerce.

TILLAMOOK COUNTY.

This is one of the isolated counties of the State. It lies for seventy miles along the coast, reaching inland as far as the summit of the Coast range of mountains, and having Clatsop adjoining it on the north and Benton on the south. Along all the streams are many thousand acres of valley and bottom lands, the greater portion of which are as yet unsettled, and in the uplands along the coast, between the streams, are vast tracts of splendid grazing land, fitted for agriculture when cleared, that remain still in their primitive state. The largest and oldest settled section of agricultural land is Tillamook valley, surrounded by mountains on the north, east and south, and sheltered from the ocean winds by a range of high hills that rise between it and Tillamook bay, it possesses the most delightful climate of the whole coast of Oregon. Back of the fringe of timber, five or two deep around the bay, the valley opens in a fine variety prairie, woodland, knoll and ravine, stretching away for miles, to embrace at last the easy and wooded slopes of the Coast range. Three or four rivers come down from the mountains through narrowing arms of the valley, gathering the bright, pure waters of hundreds of mountain rivulets and brooks. The best of valley land (nearing that which is prairie and most easily cleared) is, of course, occupied by settlers already there. But there is room for thousands of homesteads on Government land which can be put in cultivation at an expense of a few dollars per acre.

The country is finely adapted to general farming, stock raising and dairying, and the land is literally "dirt cheap." Two bays easily approached from the ocean afford ample port facilities, and numerous small rivers and inlets make transportation cheap and easy. We do not believe that any section of Oregon offers better advantages to the settler of small means than Tillamook county. The country is new, and little has been done in the way of school house and church building, but the soil is rich and cheap and the market is not very difficult. The prairie lands or high plains, stretching up and down the coast for nearly sixty miles and back to the mountains for twelve miles, are easiest reached, and but for the ferns and breaks that grow in profusion, absorbing the moisture and killing off other vegetation, would make the finest farms. As it is the vine maple bottoms are the most desirable. The barley region is superior to that of the Willamette valley, and oats, potatoes, fruits and all kinds of vegetables are prolific. Tillamook City and Oretown are busy, thrifty towns and centers of trade. The immigrant for Tillamook should come to Portland as a starting point. He can find the proper information as to route on application at the State Board rooms.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

The Board of Immigration was created by House Bill No. 43, at the 13th regular session of the Oregon Legislature, for the purpose of disseminating information concerning the resources of the State, and the advantages it offers as an immigration field. It is composed of five Commissioners, whose names appear on the title page of this book, and who were appointed by the Governor. It conducts its business in a headquarters at Portland, from which pamphlets, maps and other printed matter is mailed to all inquirers, and where new-comers are cordially welcomed and aided in every possible way.

The sum appropriated for its use is \$5,000 each, for the year 1885 and 1886.

A FINAL WORD TO THE IMMIGRANT.

In summing up and making an application of what has been written in the foregoing pages, it is no exaggeration of language to say that, all things considered, the best section of the common country, in which to put surplus money, or intelligent labor accompanied by some means, for the young or middle aged farmer who has no elbow room in the Eastern States; for the application of practical workmanship and skilled in mechanics; for those who are capable of occupying top places in professions—is Oregon.

Geographically, Oregon is America's Sunset Land. It is the last among the States to be touched by those physical achievements, which have made men so irresistible and invincible in his wrestlings, and heroisms with the rugged and defiant in nature, as he has obliterated the "out west" of the pioneer, carried progress with the level luxury of the ringing rails, to where it has solved the last mystery of solitude and strangeness on this continent, robbed distance of its weariness and made of this region, a lost Atlantis. Oregon is a very empire, the pride of every honest citizen, and contains within her boundary lines all the essential elements for a happy prosperous existence; elements which need only the watchful and liberal care of State and people to make them the realization of the hope of the most sanguine.

In the past we have gone slowly, perhaps, in population; but our people have been exceptional in the degree of prosperity. Just now we are increasing at a ratio that will in a few years give Oregon a population told in seven figures rather than in six, as now. The State is capable of sustaining a people equal to that of any other in the country, and it will feed and clothe every inhabitant luxuriously. In this State, the tables of the industrious are laden with plenty; indeed, more than that, they groan with the best in the land.

Besides, Oregon is busily engaged working out for herself, the solution of a multitude of questions, that in their several relations affect the farmers who raise the products of the soil, and the man who finds a market for those products; questions of keeping the State great in agriculture, and providing a counterpoising enterprise in the mechanic arts, that the balance of trade—(our surplus capital sent out of the State for what we ought to produce at home,) is no longer against us. Careful inquiry and intelligent action in this direction, is bringing a gratifying reward.

Our soil is fitted for the production of all grain and grasses known to the husbandman of America. We have coal and other fuel with which to warm and make comfortable a population of five times as great as the present. We have the best breed of cattle and hogs and sheep and horses. We have a complete educational system; a system embracing institutions of all grades, and the best, from college to district school. This statement alone is the best warrant that Oregon is a good State in which to live. In all the towns of the State, the church is supplemented by the school house, lyceum and literary club, for the cultivation of that which is best in human character. These moral advantages are hardly any behind the material progress which can be seen on every hand. Oregon has great reason to be thankful for her heritage—and her people thankful that their lines have fallen in pleasant places; places where in soil and climate and products, in all the conditions of the highest in human life, they find that which will not fail in realizing the brightest hopes.

NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY.

A complete list of all the Newspapers and Periodicals published in Oregon.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY.

Portland—

Oregonian, Daily and Weekly.
 News, " " "
 Telegram, " " "
 Catholic Sentinel, Thursday.
 Columbia Churchman, Monthly.
 Commercial Reporter and
 Journal of Commerce, } Friday.
 Lewis & Dryden's Official Railway Guide for
 Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and
 British Columbia.
 New Northwest, Thursday.
 Oregon Siftings, Weekly.
 North Pacific Rural Society, Friday.
 Northwest Farmer and Dairyman, Weekly.
 Oregon Deutsche Zeitung, Saturday.
 Pacific Christian Advocate, Thursday.
 Practical Educator, Monthly.
 Staats Zeitung of Oregon and Washington,
 Friday.
 Mercury, Sunday.
 Welcome, Sunday.
 West Shore, Monthly.

East Portland—

Vindicator, Saturday.

LINN COUNTY.

Albany—

State Rights Democrat, Friday.
 Herald-Discriminator.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Ashland—

Tidings, Weekly.

Jacksonville—

Democratic Times, Friday.
 Medford Monitor.

CLATSOP COUNTY.

Astoria—

Astorian, Daily and Weekly.
 Gateway Herald, Daily and Weekly.

BAKER COUNTY.

Baker—

Reveille, Thursday.
 Bedrock Democrat, Wednesday.
 Tribune, Tuesday and Friday.

GRANT COUNTY.

Canyon City—

News, Thursday.

UMATILLA COUNTY.

Umatilla—

Examiner, Friday.

Penleton—

East Oregonian, Tuesday and Friday.
 Tribune, Friday.

Weston—

Leader, Saturday.

MORROW COUNTY.

Hesper—

Gazette, Thursday.
 Times, Friday.

BENTON COUNTY.

Corvallis—

Benton Leader, Friday.
 Gazette, Friday.

Philomath—

Oregon Oracle.

Yaquina—

Yaquina Mail.

POLK COUNTY

Dallas—

Itemizer, Saturday.

Independence—

West Side, Friday.

Monmouth—

Christian Herald, Friday.

YAMHILL COUNTY.

La Fayette—

Register, Friday.

McMinnville—

Baptist Beacon, Monthly.
 Reporter, Thursday.

CURRY COUNTY.

Denmark—

Recorder, Tuesday.

Ellensburg—

Curry County Post, Friday.
 Gold Beach Gazette.

LANE COUNTY.

Eugene—

Guard, Saturday
 Oregon State Journal, Saturday.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Hillsboro—

Independent, Friday.

UNION COUNTY.

La Grande—

Gazette.

Union—

Mountain Sentinel, Saturday.

LAKE COUNTY

Lake View—

Lake County Examiner, Saturday

KLAMATH COUNTY.

Linkville—

Star, Saturday.

COOS COUNTY.

Marshfield—

Coquille City Herald.
 Yaquina Mail, Thursday.
 Coos Bay News, Wednesday.
 Newport News.

CLACKAMAS COUNTY.

Oregon City—

Courier, Friday.
 Enterprise, Thursday.

CROOK COUNTY.

Prineville—

News, Saturday.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Roseburg—

Plainedealer, Saturday.
 Roseburg Review, Weekly.
 Drain Echo, Weekly.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

St. Helens—

Columbian, Friday.
 Oregon Mist, Friday.

MARION COUNTY.

Salem—

Oregon Statesman, Daily and Weekly.
 Oregon Vidette, Saturday.
 Talk, Daily and Weekly.
 Willamette Farmer, Friday.

Silverton—

Appeal, Saturday.

WASCO COUNTY.

The Dalles—

Sun, Daily and Weekly.
 Times-Mountaineer, Saturday.

JOSEPHINE COUNTY.

Grant's Pass—

Courier, Weekly.
 Argus, Weekly.

GILLIAM COUNTY.

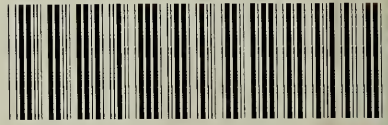
Alkali—

Riverside Enterprise.
 Inland Times.



Scene on the Upper Columbia.

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